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A

TOUR

84855

IN

SCOTLAND.

MDCCLXIX.

TROS TYRIUSQUE *mihi nullo discrimine agetur.*

CHESTER:
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MDCCLXXI.

84855

TO

Sir ROGER MOSTYN, Bart.

OF

MOSTYN, FLINTSHIRE.

DEAR SIR,

A Gentleman well known to the political world in the beginning of the preſent century made the tour of *Europe*, and before he reached *Abbeville* diſcovered that in order to ſee a country to beſt advantage it was infinitely preferable to travel by day than by night.

I cannot help making this applicable to myſelf, who, after publiſhing three volumes of the *Zoology* of GREAT BRITAIN, found out that to

be able to ſpeak with more preciſion of the ſubjects I treated of, it was far more prudent to viſit the whole than part of my country: ſtruck therefore with the reflection of having never ſeen SCOTLAND, I inſtantly ordered my baggage to be got ready, and in a reaſonable time found myſelf on the banks of the *Tweed*.

As ſoon as I communicated to you my reſolution, with your accuſtomed friendſhip you wiſhed to hear from me: I could give but a partial performance of my promiſe, the attention of a traveller being ſo much taken up as to leave very little room for the diſcharge of epiſtolary duties; and I flatter myſelf you will find this tardy execution of my engagement more ſatisfactory than the haſty accounts I could ſend you on my road: but this is far from being the ſole motive of this addreſs.

I have

I have irreſiſtable inducements of public and of a private nature: to you I owe a moſt free enjoyment of the little territories Providence had beſtowed on me; for by a liberal and equal ceſſion of fields, and meads and woods, you connected all the divided parts, and gave a full ſcope to all my improvements. Every view I take from my window reminds me of my debt, and forbids my ſilence, cauſing the pleaſing glow of gratitude to diffuſe itſelf over the whole frame, inſtead of forcing up the imbittering ſigh of *Oh! ſi angulus ille!* Now every ſcene I enjoy receives new charms, for I mingle with the viſible beauties, the more pleaſing idea of owing them to you, the worthy neighbor and firm friend, who are happy in the calm and domeſtic paths of life with abilities ſuperior to oſtentation, and goodneſs

goodneſs content with its own reward: with a ſound judgement and honeſt heart you worthily diſcharge the ſenatorial truſt repoſed in you, whoſe unprejudiced vote aids to ſtill the madneſs of the People, or aims to check the preſumption of the Miniſter. My happineſs in being from your earlieſt life your neighbor, makes me confident in my obſervation; your increaſing and diſcerning band of friends diſcovers and confirms the juſtice of it: may the reaſons that attract and bind us to you ever remain, is the moſt grateſull wiſh that can be thought of, by

DEAR SIR,

Your obliged and

affectionate Friend,

DOWNING, *October* 20, 1771. Thomas Pennant.

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Oppoſite Page 1. A View of the gigantic Yew-Tree in *Fortingal* Church-Yard. The middle part is now decayed to the ground; but within memory was united to the height of three feet: Captain *Campbell* of *Glen-Lion* having aſſured me that when a boy he has often climbed over, or rode on the then connecting part.

ERRATA.

ERRATA.

Page	Line			
2	30	thick,	*read*	deep.
21	5	round,		road.
31	28	appartments,		apartments.
48	17	*Dele* In a ſmall ſquare.		
53	27	ædifice,		edifice.
55	30	Pelecon,		Peleçon.
81	12	inſtratum,		inſtratam.
88	30	favourite,		favorite.
		prevail,		prevale.
93	15	*fæmines*,		*fæminea*.
94	9	*mojore*,		*majore*.
95	5	*Glein Raidr*,		*Glain Naidr*.
109	8	cliſts,		cliffs.
129	laſt	*Ptolomy*,		*Ptolemy*.
146	3	heroe,		hero.
153	20	*Cornuna*,		*Cornana*.
159	28	*Bel-tein*,		rural ſacrifice; for *Bel-tein*, according to the ingenious Mr. *James Mac Pherſon*, ſignifies the *fire of the rock*; and of courſe is applicable only to the ſpecies deſcribed, p. 90.
174	9	After other,	*add*	the deſcent.

A TOUR

A TOUR IN SCOTLAND.

MDCCLXIX.

ON *Monday* the 26th of JUNE take my departure from CHESTER, a city without parallel for the ſingular ſtructure of the four principal ſtreets, which are as if excavated out of the earth, and ſunk many feet beneath the ſurface; the carriages drive far beneath the level of the kitchens, on a line with ranges of ſhops, over which on each ſide of the ſtreets paſſengers walk from end to end, in covered galleries, ſecure from wet or heat. The back courts of all theſe houſes are level with the ground, but to go into any of theſe four ſtreets it is neceſſary to deſcend a flight of ſeveral ſteps. CHESTER.

The *Cathedral* is an antient ſtructure, very ragged on the outſide, from the nature of the red friable ſtone * with which it is built: the tabernacle work in the choir is very neat; but the beauty, and elegant ſimplicity of a very antique gothic chapter-houſe, is what merits a viſit from every traveller.

The *Hypocauſt* near the *Feathers* Inn, is one of the remains of the *Romans***, it being well known that this place was a principal ſtation. Among

* Saxum arenarium friabile rubrum *Da Coſta foſſils.* I. 139.

** This city was the *Deva* and *Devana* of *Antonine*, and the ſtation of the *Legio viceſſima victrix.*

many antiquities found here, none is more ſingular than the rude ſculpture of the *Dea Armigera Minerva*, with her bird and her altar on the face of a rock in a ſmall field near the *Welch* end of the bridge.

The caſtle is a decaying pile. The walls of the city, the only complete ſpecimens of antient fortifications, are kept in excellent order, being the principal walk of the inhabitants; the views from the ſeveral parts are very fine; the mountains of *Flintſhire*, the hills of *Broxton*, and the inſulated rock of *Beeſton*, form the ruder part of the ſcenery; a rich flat forms the ſofter view, and the proſpect up the river towards *Boughton*, recalls in ſome degree the idea of the *Thames* and *Richmond* hill.

Paſſed thro' *Tarvin*, a ſmall village; in the church-yard is an epitaph in memory of Mr. *John Thomaſen*, an excellent penman, but particularly famous for his exact and elegant imitation of the *Greek* character.

Delamere, which *Leland* calls a faire and large foreſt, with plenty of redde deer and falow, is now a black and dreary waſte; it feeds a few rabbets, and a few black *Terns* * ſkim over the ſplaſhes that water ſome part of it.

Salt Pits. A few miles from this heath lies *Northwich*, a ſmall town, long famous for its rock ſalt, and brine pits; ſome years ago I viſited one of the mines; the ſtratum of ſalt lies about forty yards thick; that which I ſaw was hollowed into the form of a temple; I deſcended thro' a dome, and found the roof ſupported by rows of pillars, about two

* *Br. Zool.* II. 430.

yards

yards thick, and ſeveral in height; the whole was illuminated with numbers of candles, and made a moſt magnificent and glittering appearance. Above the ſalt is a bed of whitiſh clay*, uſed in making the *Liverpool* earthen-ware; and in the ſame place is alſo dug a good deal of the *Gypſum*, or plaiſter ſtone. The foſſil ſalt is generally yellow, and ſemi-pellucid, ſometimes debaſed with a dull greeniſh earth, and is often found, but in ſmall quantities, quite clear and color-leſs.

The road from this place to *Macclesfield* is thro' a flat, rich, but unpleaſant country. That town is in a very flouriſhing ſtate, is poſſeſſed of a great manufacture of mohair and twiſt buttons; has between twenty and thirty ſilk mills, and a very conſiderable copper ſmelting houſe, and braſs work.

After leaving this place the country almoſt inſtantly changes and becomes very mountanous and barren, at leſt on the ſurface; but the bowels compenſate for the external ſterility, by yielding ſufficient quantity of coal for the uſe of the neighboring parts of *Cheſhire*, and for the burning of lime; vaſt quantity is made near *Buxton*, and being carried to all parts for the purpoſes of agriculture, is become a conſiderable article of commerce.

The celebrated warm bath of BUXTON ** is ſeated in a bottom, amidſt theſe hills, in a moſt chearleſs ſpot, and would be little frequented, did not *Hygeia* often reſide here, and diſpenſe to her BUXTON.

* Argilla cærula-cinerea *Da Coſta foſſils.* I. 48.

** The *Romans*, who were remarkably fond of warm baths, did not over-look theſe agreeable waters; they had a bath, incloſed with a brick wall, adjacent to the preſent St. *Anne's* well, which Dr. *Short*, in his eſſay on mineral waters, ſays was razed in 1709.

votaries the chief bleſſings of life, eaſe and health: with joy and gratitude I this moment reflect on the efficacious qualities of the waters; I recollect with rapture the return of ſpirits, the flight of pain, and re-animation of my long, long crippled rheumatic limbs. But how unfortunate is it, that what Providence deſigned for the general good, ſhould be rendered only a partial one, and denied to all, except the opulent; or I may ſay to the (comparatively) few that can get admittance into the houſe where theſe waters are impriſoned. There are other ſprings (*Cambden* ſays nine) very near that in the *Hall*, and in all probability of equal virtue. I was informed that the late Duke of *Devonſhire*, not long before his death, had ordered ſome of theſe to be incloſed and formed into baths. It is to be hoped that his ſucceſſor will not fail adopting ſo uſefull and humane a plan; that he will form it on the moſt enlarged ſyſtem, that they may open not ſolely to thoſe whom miſuſed wealth hath rendered invalids, but to the poor cripple, whom honeſt labor hath made a burden to himſelf and his country; and to the ſoldier and ſailor, who by hard ſervice have loſt the uſe of thoſe very limbs which once were active in our defence. The honor reſulting from ſuch a foundation would be as great, as the ſatisfaction ariſing from a conſciouſneſs of ſo benevolent a work would be unſpeakable; the charms of diſſipation would then loſe their force, and dull and taſteleſs would every human luxury appear to him who had it in his power thus to lay open theſe fountains of health, and to be able to exult in ſuch pathetic and comfortable ſtrains as theſe: *When the ear heard me, then*

then it bleſſed me, and when the eye ſaw me it gave witneſs to me;

Becauſe I delivered the poor that cried, and the fatherleſs, and him that had none to help him.

The bleſſing of him that was ready to periſh came upon me, and I cauſed the widow's heart to ſing for joy.

I was eyes to the blind, and feet was I to the lame.

After leaving *Buxton*, paſſed thro' *Middleton* dale, a deep narrow chaſm between two vaſt clifts, which extend on each ſide near a mile in length: this road is very ſingular, but the rocks in general are too naked to be beautifull. At the end is the ſmall village of *Stoney Middleton*; here the proſpect opens, and at *Barſly Bridge* exhibits a pretty view of a ſmall but fertile vale, watered by the *Derwent*, and terminated by *Chatſworth*, and its plantations. Arrived and lay at

Cheſterfield; an ugly town. There is here a great manufacture of worſted ſtockings, and another of a brown earthen-ware, much of which is ſent into *Holland*; the clay is found near the town, over the baſs or cherty* ſtratum, above the coal. The ſteeple of *Cheſterfield* church is a ſpire, covered with lead, but by a violent wind ſtrangely bent, in which ſtate it remains.

In the road ſide, about three miles from the town, are ſeveral pits of iron ſtone, about nine or ten feet deep. The ſtratum lies above the coal, and is two feet thick. I was informed that the adventurers pay ten pounds per annum to the Lord of the Soil, for liberty of raiſing it; that the la- JUNE 27

* Or flinty.

borers have ſix ſhillings per load for getting it; each load is about twenty ſtrikes or buſhels, which yields a tun of metal. Coal, in theſe parts, is very cheap, a tun and a half being ſold for five ſhillings.

Changed horſes at *Worksop* and *Tuxford*; croſſed the *Trent* at *Dunham-Ferry*, where it is broad but ſhallow; the ſpring tides flow here, and riſe about two feet, but the common tides never reach this place. Paſs along the *Foſs-Dyke*, or the canal opened by *Henry* I. * to form a communication between the *Trent* and the *Witham*; it was opened ** the year 1121, and extends from *Lincoln* to *Torkeſey*; its length is eleven miles three quarters, the breadth between dike and dike at the top is about ſixty feet, at bottom twenty-two; veſſels from fifteen to thirty-five tuns navigate this canal, and by its means a conſiderable trade in coals, timber, corn and wool, is carried on. In former times, the perſons who had landed property on either ſide were obliged to ſcower it whenever it was choaked up, and accordingly we find preſentments were made by juries in ſeveral ſucceeding reigns for that purpoſe. Reach

LINCOLN, an antient but ill-built city, much fallen away from its former extent. It lies partly on a plain, partly on a very ſteep hill, on whoſe ſummit are the cathedral and the ruins of the caſtle. The firſt

* *Dugdale* on embanking, 167.

** I make uſe of this word, as Doctor *Stukely* conjectures this canal to have been originally a *Roman* work; and that another of the ſame kind (called the *Cardike*) communicated with it, by means of the *Witham*, which began a little below *Waſhenbro'*, three miles from *Lincoln*, and was continued thro' the fens as far as *Peterborough*. The gentlemen who favored me with the account of the *Cardike*, referred me to *Stukely's Carauſius*, and his life of *Richard* of *Cirenceſter*, books I have not at preſent before me.

is a vaſt pile of gothic architecture; has nothing remarkable on the outſide, but within is of matchleſs beauty and magnificence: the ornaments are exceſſively rich, and in the fineſt gothic taſte; the pillars light, the centre lofty, and of a ſurpriſing grandeur. The windows at the N. and S. ends very antient, but very elegant; one repreſents a leaf with its fibres, the other conſiſts of a number of ſmall circles. There are two other antient windows on each ſide the great iſle: the others, as I recollect, are modern. This church was, till of late years, much out of repair, but has juſt been reſtored in a manner that does credit to the Chapter. There is indeed a ſort of arch near the W. end, that ſeems placed there (for the ſame end as *Bayes* tells us he wrote one of his ſcenes) meerly to ſet off the reſt.

The proſpect from this eminence is very extenſive, but very barren of objects, a vaſt flat as far as the eye can reach, conſiſting of plains not the moſt fertile, or of fens * and moors: the laſt are far leſs extenſive than they were, many being drained, and will ſoon become the beſt land in the country. But ſtill much remains to be done; the fens near *Reveſby-Abby*, eight miles beyond *Horncaſtle*, are of vaſt extent; but ſerve for little other purpoſe than the rearing great numbers of geeſe, which are the wealth of the fenmen.

* The fens, naked as they now appear, were once well wooded; oaks have been found buried in them, which were ſixteen yards long, and five in circumference; fir trees from thirty to thirty-five yards long, and a foot or eighteen inches ſquare. Theſe trees had not the mark of the ax, but appeared as if burnt down by fire applied to their lower parts. Acorns and ſmall nuts have alſo been found in great quantities in the ſame places. *Dugdale* on embanking, 141.

Geeſe.

During the breeding ſeaſon, theſe birds are lodged in the ſame houſes with the inhabitants, and even in their very bed-chambers: in every appartment are three rows of coarſe wicker pens placed one above another; each bird has its ſeparate lodge divided from the other, which it keeps poſſeſſion of during the time of ſitting. A perſon, called a *Gozzard* *, attends the flock, and twice a day drives the whole to water; then brings them back to their habitations, helping thoſe that live in the upper ſtories to their neſts, without ever miſplacing a ſingle bird.

The geeſe are plucked five times in the year; the firſt plucking is at *Lady-Day*, for feathers and quils, and the ſame is renewed, for feathers only, four times more between that and *Michaelmas*. The old geeſe ſubmit quietly to the operation, but the young ones are very noiſy and unruly. I once ſaw this performed, and obſerved that goſlins of ſix weeks old were not ſpared; for their tails were plucked, as I was told, to habituate them early to what they were to come to. If the ſeaſon proves cold, numbers of geeſe die by this barbarous cuſtom **.

Vaſt numbers are dröve annually to *London*, to ſupply the markets; among them, all the ſuperannuated geeſe and ganders (called here *Cagmags*) which ſerve to fatigue the jaws of the good Citizens, who are ſo unfortunate as to meet with them.

* i. e. Gooſe-herd.

** It was alſo practiſed by the antients. *Candidorum alterum vectigal: Velluntur quibuſdam locis bis anno.* Plinii lib. x. c. 22.

The

The fen called the *Weſt Fen*, is the place where the Ruffs and Reeves reſort to in the greateſt numbers *; and many other ſorts of water fowl, which do not require the ſhelter of reeds or ruſhes, migrate here to breed; for this fen is very bare, having been imperfectly drained by narrow canals, which interſect it for great numbers of miles. Theſe the inhabitants navigate in moſt diminutive ſhallow boats; they are, in fact, the roads of the country. Fen birds.

The *Eaſt Fen* is quite in a ſtate of nature, and gives a ſpecimen of the country before the introduction of drainage: it is a vaſt tract of moraſs, intermixed with numbers of lakes, from half a mile to two or three miles in circuit, communicating with each other by narrow reedy ſtraits: they are very ſhallow, none are above four or five feet in depth; but abound with fiſh, ſuch as Pike, Pearch, Ruff, Bream, Tench, Rud, Dace, Roach, Burbolt, Sticklebacks and Eels. The fen is covered with reeds, the harveſt of the neighboring inhabitants, who mow them annually; for they prove a much better thatch than ſtraw, and not only cottages but many very good houſes are covered with them. Stares, which during winter reſort in myriads to rooſt in the reeds, are very deſtructive, by breaking them down by the vaſt numbers that perch on them. The people are therefore very diligent in their attempts to drive them away, and are at great expence in powder to free themſelves from theſe troubleſome gueſts. I have ſeen a ſtock of reeds harveſted and ſtacked worth two or three

* *Br. Zool.* II. 363. *Suppl. tab.* xv. *p.* 22.

hundred

hundred pounds, which was the property of a ſingle farmer.

The birds which inhabit the different fens are very numerous: I never met with a finer field for the Zoologiſt to range in. Beſides the common Wild-duck, of which an account is given in another place *, wild Geeſe, Garganies, Pochards, Shovelers and Teals, breed here. I have ſeen on the *Eaſt Fen* a ſmall flock of the tufted Ducks; but they ſeemed to make it only a baiting place. The Pewit Gulls and black Terns abound; the laſt in vaſt flocks almoſt deafen one with their clamors: a few of the great Terns, or Tickets, are ſeen among them. I ſaw ſeveral of the great creſted Grebes on the *Eaſt Fen*, called there *Gaunts*, and met with one of their floating neſts with eggs in it. The leſſer creſted Grebe, the black and duſky Grebe, and the little Grebe, are alſo inhabitants of the fens; together with Coots, Water-hens, ſpotted Water-hens, Water-rails, Ruffs, Redſhanks, Lapwings or Wipes, Red-breaſted Godwits and Whimbrels. The Godwits breed near *Waſhenbrough*; the Whimbrels only appear for about a fortnight in *May* near *Spalding*, and then quit the country. Oppoſite to *Foſſdyke Waſh*, during ſummer, are great numbers of *Avoſettas*, called there *Yelpers*, from their cry: they hover over the ſportſman's head like the Lapwing, and fly with their necks and legs extended.

Knots are taken in nets along the ſhores near *Foſſdyke* in great numbers during winter; but they diſappear in the ſpring.

* *Br. Zool.* II. 462. In general, to avoid repetition, the reader is referr'd to the four *Octavo* volumes of *Britiſh* Zoology, for a more particular account of animals mentioned in this Tour.

The

The ſhort-eared owl, *Br. Zool.* I. 156. viſits the neighborhood of *Waſhenbrough*, along with the Woodcocks, and probably performs its migrations with thoſe birds, for it is obſerved to quit the country at the ſame time: I have alſo received ſpecimens of them from the *Daniſh* dominions, one of the retreats of the Woodcock. This owl is not obſerved in this county to perch on trees, but conceals itſelf in long old graſs; if diſturbed, takes a ſhort flight, lights again and keeps ſtaring about, during which time its horns are very viſible. The farmers are fond of the arrival of theſe birds, as they clear the fields of mice, and will even fly in ſearch of prey during day, provided the weather is cloudy and miſty.

But the greateſt curioſity in theſe parts is the vaſt Herony at *Creſſi-Hall*, ſix miles from *Spalding*. The Herons reſort there in *February* to repair their neſts, ſettle there in the ſpring to breed, and quit the place during winter. They are numerous as Rooks, and their neſts ſo crouded together, that myſelf and the company that was with me counted not fewer than eighty in one tree. I here had opportunity of detecting my own miſtake, and that of other Ornithologiſts, in making two ſpecies of Herons; for I found that the creſted Heron was only the male of the other: it made a moſt beautifull appearance with its ſnowy neck and long creſt ſtreaming with the wind. The family who owned this place was of the ſame name with theſe birds, which ſeems to be the principal inducement for preſerving them. Heronry.

In

In the time of *Michael Drayton*,

Here ſtalk'd the ſtately crane, as though he march'd in war.

But at preſent this bird is quite unknown in our iſland; but every other ſpecies enumerated by that obſervant Poet ſtill are found in this fenny tract, or its neighborhood.

JUNE 28, *Spalding.* Viſited *Spalding*, a place very much reſembling, in form, neatneſs, and ſituation, a *Dutch* town: the river *Welland* paſſes through one of the ſtreets, a canal is cut through another, and trees are planted on each ſide. The church is a handſome ſtructure, the ſteeple a ſpire. The churches in general, throughout this low tract, are very handſome; all are built of ſtone, which muſt have been brought from places very remote along temporary canals; for, in many inſtances, the quarries lie at leſt twenty miles diſtant. But theſe ædifices were built in zealous ages, when the benedictions or maledictions of the church made the people conquer every difficulty that might obſtruct theſe pious foundations. The abby of *Crowland*, ſeated in the midſt of a ſhaking fen, is a curious monument of the inſuperable zeal of the times it was erected in; as the beautifull tower of *Boſton* church, viſible from all parts, is a magnificent ſpecimen of a fine gothic taſte.

JUNE 29, *Swineſhead-Abby.* Paſſed near the ſite of *Swineſhead-Abby*, of which there are not the leſt remains. In the walls of a farm houſe, built out of the ruins, you are ſhewen the figure of a Knight Templar, and told it was the monk who poiſoned King *John*, a fact denied by our beſt hiſtorians.

Returned

Returned thro' *Lincoln*, went out of town under the *Newport-Gate*, a curious *Roman* work; paſſed over part of the heath, changed horſes at *Spittle*, and at *Glanford-Bridge*, dined at the ferry-houſe on the banks of the *Humber*, and after a paſſage of about five miles, with a briſk gale, landed at *Hull*, and reached that night *Burton-Conſtable*, the ſeat of Mr. *Conſtable*, in that part of *Yorkſhire* called *Holderneſs*; a dull, flat country, but excellent for producing large cattle, and a good breed of horſes, whoſe prices are near doubled ſince the *French* have grown ſo fond of the *Engliſh* kind.

Made an excurſion to *Hornſea*, a ſmall town on the coaſt, remarkable only for its mere, a piece of water about two miles long, and one broad, famous for its pike and eels; it is divided from the ſea by a very narrow bank, ſo is in much danger of being ſometime or other loſt.

The cliffs on the coaſt of *Holderneſs* are high, and compoſed of clay, which falls down in vaſt fragments. Quantity of amber is waſhed out of it by the tides, which the country people pick up and ſell; it is found ſometimes in large maſſes, but I never ſaw any ſo pure and clear as that from the *Baltic*. It is uſually of a pale yellow color within, and prettily clouded; the outſide covered with a thin coarſe coat. Amber.

After riding about twenty-two miles thro' a flat grazing country, reached *Burlington-Quay*, a ſmall town cloſe to the ſea. There is a deſign of building a pier, for the protection of ſhipping; at preſent there is only a large wooden quay, which projects into the water, from which the place takes its JULY 2.

name

name. From hence is a fine view of the white cliffs of *Flamborough*-Head, which extends far to the Eaſt, and forms one ſide of the *Gabrantuicorum ſinus portuoſus* of *Ptolomy*, a name derived from the *Britiſh Gyfr*, on account of the number of goats found there, according to the conjecture of *Camden*.

A mile from hence is the town of *Burlington*. The body of the church is large, but the ſteeple, by ſome accident, has been deſtroyed; near it is a large gateway, with a noble gothic arch, poſſibly the remains of a priory of black canons, founded by *Walter de Gant*, in the beginning of the reign of *Henry* I.

This coaſt of the kingdom is very unfavourable to trees, for, except ſome woods in the neighborhood of *Burton-Conſtable*, there is a vaſt nakedneſs from the *Humber*, as far as the extremity of *Caithneſs*, with a very few exceptions, which ſhall be noted in their proper places.

JULY 3, *Flamborough-Head.* Went to *Flamborough*-Head. The town is on the North ſide, conſiſts of about one hundred and fifty ſmall houſes, entirely inhabited by fiſhermen, few of whom, as is ſaid, die in their beds, but meet their fate in the element they are ſo converſant in. Put myſelf under the direction of *William Camidge*, Ciceroni of the place, who conducted me to a little creek at that time covered with fiſh, a fleet of cobles having juſt put in. Went in one of thoſe little boats to view the *Head*, coaſting it for upwards of two miles. The cliffs are of a tremendous height, and amazing grandeur; beneath are ſeveral vaſt caverns, ſome cloſed at the end, others

others are pervious, formed with a natural arch, giving a romantic paſſage to the boat, different from that we entered. In ſome places the rocks are inſulated, are of a pyramidal figure, and ſoar up to a vaſt height; the baſes of moſt are ſolid, but in ſome pierced thro', and arched; the color of all theſe rocks is white, from the dung of the innumerable flocks of migratory birds, which quite cover the face of them, filling every little projection, every little hole that will give them leave to reſt; multitudes were ſwimming about, others ſwarmed in the air, and almoſt ſtunned us with the variety of their croaks and ſcreams; I obſerved among them corvorants, ſhags in ſmall flocks, guillemots, a few black guillemots very ſhy and wild, auks, puffins, kittiwakes *, and herring gulls. Landed at the ſame place, but before our return to *Flamborough*, viſited *Robin Leith*'s hole, a vaſt cavern, to which there is a narrow paſſage from the land ſide; it ſuddenly riſes to a great height, the roof is finely arched, and the bottom is for a conſiderable way formed in broad ſteps, reſembling a great but eaſy ſtair-caſe; the mouth opens to the ſea, and gives light to the whole. Its birds.

Lay at *Hunmandby*, a ſmall village above *Filey Bay*, round which are ſome plantations that thrive tolerably well, and ought to be an encouragement to gentlemen to attempt covering theſe naked hills.

Filey Brig is a ledge of rocks running far into the ſea, and often fatal to ſhipping. The bay is ſandy, and affords vaſt quantities of fine fiſh, ſuch

* Called here *Petrels*. *Br. Zool. Suppl. tab.* xxiii. *p.* 26.

as

as Turbot, Soles, &c. which during ſummer approach the ſhore, and are eaſily taken in a common ſeine or dragging-net.

JULY 4. Set out for *Scarborough*, paſſed near the ſite of *Flixton*, a hoſpital founded in the time of *Athelſtan*, to give ſhelter to travellers from the *wolves, that they ſhould not be devoured by them* *; ſo that in thoſe days this bare tract muſt have been covered with wood, for thoſe ravenous animals ever inhabit large foreſts. Theſe *hoſpitia* are not unfrequent among the *Alps*; are either appendages to religious houſes, or ſupported by voluntary ſubſcriptions. On the ſpot where *Flixton* ſtood is a farm-houſe, to this day called the *Spital* Houſe. Reach

SCARBOROUGH, a large town, built in form of a creſcent on the ſides of a ſteep hill; at one extremity are the ruins of the caſtle ſeated on a cliff of a ſtupendous height, from whence is a very good view of the town. In the caſtle-yard is a handſome barrack for one hundred and fifty men, but at preſent untenanted by ſoldiery. Beneath, on the ſouth ſide, is a large ſtone pier, (another is now building) which ſhelters the ſhipping belonging to the town. It is a place abſolutely without trade, yet owns above 300 ſail of ſhips, which are hired out for freight: in the late war the Government had never leſs than 100 of them in pay.

The number of inhabitants belonging to this place are above 10,000, but as great part are ſailors, nothing like that number are reſident, which makes one church ſufficient for thoſe who live on ſhore. It is large, and ſeated almoſt on

* *Camb. Brit.* II. 902.

the

the top of the hill. The range of buildings on the *Cliff* commands a fine view of the caſtle, town, and ſhore, and of innumerable ſhipping that are perpetually paſſing backward and forward on their voyages. The ſpaw * lies at the foot of one of the hills, S. of the town; this and the great conveniency of ſea-bathing, occaſion a vaſt reſort of company during ſummer; it is at that time a place of great gayety, for with numbers health is the pretence, but diſſipation the end.

The ſhore is a fine hard ſand, and during low water is the place where the company amuſe themſelves with riding. This is alſo the fiſh market; for every day the cobles, or little fiſhing boats, are drawn on ſhore here, and lie in rows, often quite loaden with variety of the beſt fiſh. There was a fiſherman, on the 9th of *May*, 1767, brought in at one time,

20 Cods,
14 Lings,
17 Skates,
8 Holibuts, beſides a vaſt quantity of leſſer fiſh; and ſold the whole for 3l. 15s. It is ſuperfluous to repeat what has been before mentioned, of the methods of fiſhing, being amply deſcribed *Vol.* III. p. 193, of the *Britiſh Zoology*; yet it will be far from impertinent to point out the peculiar advantages of theſe ſeas, and the additional benefit this town might

* The waters are impregnated with a purgative ſalt, *(Glauber's)* a ſmall quantity of common ſalt, and of ſteel. There are two wells, the fartheſt from the town is more purgative, and its taſte more bitter; the other is more chalybeate, and its taſte more briſk and pungent. D. H.

experience, by the augmentation of its fiſheries. For this account, and for numberleſs civilities, I think myſelf much indebted to Mr. *Travis*, ſurgeon, who communicated to me the following Remarks:

Scarborough is ſituated at the bottom of a bay, formed by *Whitby* rock on the North, and *Flamborough*-head on the South; the town is ſeated directly oppoſite to the centre of the W. end of the *Dogger* bank; which end, (according to *Hammond*'s chart of the North Sea) lies S. and by W. and N. and by E. but by a line drawn from *Tinmouth* caſtle, would lead about N. W. and S. E. Tho' the *Dogger* bank is therefore but 12 leagues from *Flamborough*-head, yet it is 16 and a half from *Scarborough*, 23 from *Whitby*, and 36 from *Tinmouth* caſtle. The N. ſide of the bank ſtretches off E. N. E. between 30 and 40 leagues, untill it almoſt joins to the *Long-Bank*, and *Jutt*'s Riff.

It is to be remarked, that the fiſhermen ſeldom find any Cod, Ling, or other round fiſh upon the *Dogger* bank itſelf, but on the ſloping edges and hollows contiguous to it. The top of the bank is covered with a barren ſhifting ſand, which affords them no ſubſiſtence; and the water on it, from its ſhallowneſs, is continually ſo agitated and broken, as to allow them no time to reſt. The flat fiſh do not ſuffer the ſame inconvenience there; for when diſturbed by the motion of the ſea, they ſhelter themſelves in the ſand, and find variety of ſuitable food. It is true, the *Dutch* fiſh upon the *Dogger* bank, but it is alſo true they take little except Soles, Skates, Thornbacks, Plaiſe, &c. It is in the hollows

lows between the *Dogger* and the *Well-Bank*, that the Cod are taken, which ſupply *London* market.

The ſhore, except at the entrance of *Scarborough* pier, and ſome few other places, is compoſed of covered rocks, which abound with Lobſters and Crabs, and many other ſhell fiſh, (no Oyſters) thence, after a ſpace covered with clean ſand, extending in different places from one to five or ſix miles. The bottom, all the way to the edge of the *Dogger* banks, is a ſcar; in ſome places very rugged, rocky, and cavernous; in others ſmooth, and overgrown with variety of ſubmarine plants, Moſſes, Corallines, &c. * ſome parts again are ſpread with ſand and ſhells; others, for many leagues in length, with ſoft mud and ooze, furniſhed by the diſcharge of the *Tees* and *Humber*.

Upon an attentive review of the whole, it may be clearly inferred, that the ſhore along the coaſt on the one hand, with the edges of the *Dogger* bank on the other, like the ſides of a decoy, give a direction towards our fiſhing grounds to the mighty ſhoals of Cod, and other fiſh, which are well known to come annually from the Northern ocean into our ſeas; and ſecondly, that the great variety of fiſhing grounds near *Scarborough*, extending upwards of 16 leagues from the ſhore, afford ſecure retreats and plenty of proper food for all the various kinds of fiſh, and alſo ſuitable places for each kind to depoſit their ſpawn in.

The fiſhery at *Scarborough* only employs 105 men, and brings in about 5250l. per annum, a

* I met with on the ſhores near *Scarborough*, ſmall fragments of the true red coral.

trifle to what it would produce, was there a canal from thence to *Leeds* and *Mancheſter*; it is probable it would then produce above ten times that ſum, employ ſome thouſands of men, give a comfortable and cheap ſubſiſtence to our manufacturers, keep the markets moderately reaſonable, enable our manufacturing towns to underſell our rivals, and prevent the hands, as is too often the caſe, raiſing inſurrections, in every year of ſcarcity, natural or artificial.

On diſcourſing with ſome very intelligent fiſhermen, I was informed of a very ſingular phœnomenon they annually obſerve about the ſpawning of fiſh*. At the diſtance of 4 or 5 leagues from ſhore, during the months of *July* and *Auguſt*, it is remarked, that at the depth of 6 or 7 fathom from the ſurface, the water appears to be ſaturated with a thick jelly, filled with the *Ova* of fiſh, which reaches 10 or 12 fathoms deeper; this is known by its adhering to the ropes the cobles anchor with when they are fiſhing, for they find the firſt 6 or 7 fathom of rope free from ſpawn, the next 10 or 12 covered with ſlimy matter, the remainder again free to the bottom. They ſuppoſe this gelatinous ſtuff to ſupply the new-born fry with food, and that it is alſo a protection to the ſpawn, as being diſagreeable to the larger fiſh to ſwim in.

There is great variety of fiſh brought on ſhore; beſides thoſe deſcribed as *Britiſh* fiſh, were two ſpecies of Rays: the Whip-Ray has alſo been taken

* Mr. *Oſbeck* obſerved the ſame in *S. Lat.* 35, 36, in his return from *China*. The ſeamen call it the flowering of the water. *Vol.* II. 72.

here

here, and another ſpecies of Weever; but theſe are ſubjects more proper to be referred to a *Fauna*, than an Itinerary, for a minute deſcription.

Left *Scarborough*, paſſed over large moors to *Robin Hood's Bay*. On my round, obſerved the vaſt mountains of alum ſtone, from which that ſalt is thus extracted: It is firſt calcined in great heaps, which continue burning by its own phlogiſton, after being well ſet on fire by coals, for ſix, ten, or fourteen months, according to the ſize of the heap, ſome being equal to a ſmall hill. It is then thrown into pits and ſteeped in water, to extract all the ſaline particles. The liquor is then run into other pits, where the vitriolic ſalts are præcipitated, by the addition of a ſolution of the *ſal ſodæ*, prepared from kelp; or by the volatile *alkali* of ſtale urine. The ſuperfluous water being then evaporated duely by boiling in large furnaces, the liquor is ſet to cool; and laſtly, is poured into large caſks, to cryſtallize. JULY 10. Alum Works.

The alum works of this county are of ſome antiquity; they were firſt diſcovered by Sir *Thomas Chaloner*, in the reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, who obſerving the trees tinged with an unuſual color, made him ſuſpicious of its being owing to ſome mineral in the neighborhood. He found out that the ſtrata abounded with an aluminous ſalt.

At that time, the *Engliſh* being ſtrangers to the method of managing it, there is a tradition that Sir *Thomas* was obliged to ſeduce ſome workmen from the *Pope*'s alum-works near *Rome*, then the greateſt in *Europe*. If one may judge from the curſe which his Holineſs thundered out againſt Sir *Thomas* and

the fugitives, he certainly was not a little enraged; for he curſed by the very form that *Ernulphus* * has left us, and not varied a tittle from that moſt comprehenſive of imprecations.

The firſt pits were near *Giſborough*, the ſeat of the *Chaloners*, who ſtill flouriſh there, notwithſtanding his Holineſs's *anathema*. The works were ſo valuable as to be deemed a royal mine. Sir *Paul Pindar*, who rented them, payed annually to the King 12,500l. to the Earl of *Mulgrave* 1,640l. to Sir *William Pennyman* 600l. kept 800 workmen in pay, and ſold his alum at 26l. per tun. But this monopoly was deſtroyed on the death of *Charles* I. and the right reſtored to the proprietors.

In theſe alum rocks are frequently found *cornua ammonis*, and other foſſils, lodged in a ſtony nodule. Jet is ſometimes met with in thin flat pieces, externally of the appearance of wood. According to *Solinus*, *Britain* was famous for this foſſil **.

Jet.

The ſands near *Robin Hood*'s village were covered with fiſh of ſeveral kinds, and with people who met the cobles in order to purchaſe their cargo: the place ſeemed as if a great fiſh fair had been held there; ſome were carrying off their bargains, others buſied in curing the fiſh; and a little out at ſea was a fleet of cobles and five men boats, and others arriving to diſcharge the capture of the preceding

* Vide *Triſtram Shandy*.

** GAGATES *hic plurimus optimuſque eſt lapis: ſi decorem requiras, nigro gemmeus: ſi naturam aquâ ardet, oleo reſtinguitur: ſi poteſtatem attritu calefactus applicita detinet, atque ſuccinum.* C. xxiv.

tides,

tides*. There are 36 of the firſt belonging to this little place. The houſes here make a groteſque appearance, are ſcattered over the face of a ſteep cliff in a very ſtrange manner, and fill every projecting ledge, one above another, in the ſame manner as the peaſants do in the rocky parts of *China*. *Sand's End*, *Runwick*, and *Staithes*, three other fiſhing towns on this coaſt, are (as I am told) built in the ſame manner.

The country through this day's journey was hilly, the coaſts high. Reach

WHITBY, called by the *Saxons*, *Streaneſhalch*, or bay of the light-houſe, a large town, oddly ſituated between two hills, with a narrow channel running through the middle, extending about a mile further up the vale, where it widens, and forms a bay. The two parts of the town are joined by a good draw-bridge, for the conveniency of letting the ſhipping paſs. From this bridge are often taken the viviparous Elephant, whoſe back-bone is as green as that of the ſea-needle. The river that forms this harbor is the *Eſk*, but its waters are very inconſiderable when the tide is out. Here is a pretty briſk trade in ſhip-building; but except that, a ſmall manufacture of ſail-cloth, and the hiring out of ſhips as at *Scarborough*, like that town it has ſcarce any commerce. It is computed there are about 270 ſhips belonging to this place. Of late, an attempt has been made to have a ſhare in the *Greenland* fiſhery; four ſhips were ſent out, and had very good ſucceſs. There are very good dry

* From hence the fiſh are carried in machines to *Derby*, *Lichfield*, *Birmingham*, and *Worceſter*: the towns which lie beyond the laſt are ſupplied from the weſt of *England*.

docks towards the end of the harbor; and at the mouth a moſt beautifull pier. At this place is the firſt ſalmon fiſhery on the coaſt.

St. *Hilda's* Church. On the hill above the S. ſide of the town is a fine ruin of St. *Hilda*'s church. The ſite was given to that ſaint by *Oſwy*, king of *Northumberland*, about A. D. 657; poſſibly in conſequence of a vow he made to found half a dozen monaſteries and make his daughter a nun, ſhould heaven favour his arms. St. *Hilda* founded a convent here for men and women, dedicated it to St. *Peter*, and put it under the direction of an abbeſs. This eſtabliſhment was ruined by the excurſions of the *Danes*; but after the conqueſt it was rebuilt, and filled with *Benedictines*, by *Walter de Percy*. In leſs enlightened times it was believed that not a wild gooſe dared to fly over this holy ground, and if it ventured was ſure to fall præcipitate and periſh in the attempt.

Went about two miles along the ſhore, then turned up into the country, a black and barren moor; obſerved on the right a vaſt artificial mount, or *Tumulus*, called *Freeburgh* Hill, a monument, in all probability, the work of the *Danes*, whoſe cuſtom it was to fling up ſuch *Tumuli* over the graves of their kings or leaders; or, in memory of the ſlain in general, upon the ſpot where they had obtained any great victory. It is poſſible that this mount owed its riſe to the victory gained by *Ivar*, a *Daniſh* prince, over *Ella*, king of *Bernicia*, who was on his way from the North to ſuccour *Oſbert*; for we are told that *Ivar*, after defeating the laſt, went from *York* to meet *Ella*, and fought and ſlew him on his march.

At

At the end of this moor, about three miles from *Giſborough*, is a beautifull view over the remaining part of *Yorkſhire*, towards *Durham*, *Hartlepool*, and the mouth of the *Tees*, which mæanders through a very rich tract. The country inſtantly aſſumes a new face; the road lies between moſt delightfull hills finely wooded, and the little vales between them very fertile: on ſome of the hills are the marks of the firſt alum works, which were diſcovered by Sir *Thomas Chaloner*.

GISBOROUGH, a ſmall town, pleaſantly ſituated in a vale, ſurrounded at ſome diſtance by hills, and open on the eaſt to the ſea, which is about five miles diſtant. It is certainly a delightfull ſpot, but I cannot ſee the reaſon why *Cambden* compares it to *Puteoli*. Here was once a priory of the canons of the order of St. *Auſtin*, founded by *Robert de Brus*, 1129, after the diſſolution granted by *Edward* VI. to the *Chaloners*: a very beautifull eaſt window of the church is ſtill remaining. The town has at preſent a good manufacture of ſail cloth. GISBOROUGH.

The country continues very fine quite to the banks of the *Tees*, a conſiderable river, which divides *Yorkſhire* from the biſhoprick of *Durham*. After travelling 109 miles in a ſtrait line through the firſt, enter *Durham*, croſſing the river on a very handſome bridge of arches, the battlements neatly panneled with ſtone; and reach

STOCKTON, lying on the *Tees* in form of a creſcent. A handſome town; the principal ſtreet is remarkably fine, being 165 feet broad; and ſeveral leſſer ſtreets run into it at right angles. In the middle of the great ſtreet are neat ſhambles, a town-houſe,

houſe, and large aſſembly-room. There is beſides a large ſquare. About a century ago, according to *Anderſon*, it had ſcarce a houſe that was not made of clay and thatch; but is now a flouriſhing place. Its manufacture is ſail cloth; and great quantities of corn, and lead, (from the mineral parts of the county) are ſent off from hence by commiſſion. As the river does not admit of large veſſels ſo high as the town, theſe commodities are ſent down to be ſhipped.

The ſalmon fiſhery here is neglected, for none are taken beyond what is neceſſary to ſupply the country. Smelts come up the river in the winter time. On the weſt ſide of the town ſtood the caſtle; what remained of it is at preſent converted into a barn. The country from hence to *Durham* is flat, very fertile, and much incloſed. Towards the weſt is a fine view of the highlands of the country: thoſe hills are part of that vaſt ridge which commence in the north and deeply divide this portion of the kingdom; and on that account are called by *Cambden* the *Appennines* of *England*.

DURHAM. The approach to DURHAM is romantic, through a deep hollow, cloathed on each ſide with wood. The city is pretty large, but the buildings old. Part are on a plain, part on the ſide of a hill. The abby, or cathedral, and the caſtle, where the Biſhop lives when he reſides here, are on the ſummit of a cliff, whoſe foot is waſhed on two ſides by the river *Were*. The walks on the oppoſite banks are very beautifull, flagged in the middle and paved on the ſides, and are well kept. They are cut through the

the wood, impend over the river, and receive a venerable improvement from the caſtle and antient cathedral which ſoar above.

The laſt is very old *; plain without, and ſupported within by maſſy pillars, deeply engraved with lozenge-like figures, and zigzag furrows: others are plain; and each forms a cluſter of pillars. The ſkreen to the choir is wood covered with a coarſe carving. The choir neat, but without ornament.

The chapter-houſe ſeems very antient, and is in the form of a theatre. The cloiſters large and handſome. All the monuments are defaced, except that of Biſhop *Hatfield*. The Prebendal houſes are very pleaſantly ſituated, and have a fine view backwards.

There are two handſome bridges over the *Were* to the walks; and a third covered with houſes, which join the two parts of the town. This river produces Salmon, Trout, Roach, Dace, Minow, Loche, Bulhead, Sticklebacks, Lamprey, the leſſer Lamprey, Eels, Smelts and Samlet, which are called here *Rack-riders*, becauſe they appear in winter, or bad weather; *Rack*, in the northern dialect, ſignifying the driving of the clouds by tempeſts. It is obſerved here, that before they go off to ſpawn, thoſe fiſh are covered with a white ſlime.

There is no inconſiderable manufacture, at *Durham*, of ſhalloons, tammies, ſtripes and callamancoes. I had heard on my road many complaints of the eccleſiaſtical government this county is ſubject

* Begun in 1093, by Biſhop *William de Carilepho*.

to;

to; but, from the general face of the country, it ſeems to thrive wonderfully under them.

JULY 12. Saw *Coker*, the ſeat of Mr. *Car*; a moſt romantic ſituation, layed out with great judgment; the walks are very extenſive, principally along the ſides or at the bottom of deep dells, bounded with vaſt precipices, finely wooded; and many parts of the rocks are planted with vines, which I was told bore well, but late. The river *Were* winds along the hollows, and forms two very fine reaches at the place where you enter theſe walks. Its waters are very clear, and its bottom a ſolid rock. The view towards the ruins of *Finchal*-Abby is remarkably great; and the walk beneath the cliffs has a magnificent ſolemnity, a fit retreat for its monaſtic inhabitants. This was once called the Deſert, and was the rude ſcene of the auſterities of St. *Godric*, who carried them to the moſt ſenſeleſs extravagance *. A ſober mind may even at preſent be affected with horror at the proſpect from the ſummits of the cliffs into a darkſome and ſtupendous chaſm, rendered ſtill more

* St. *Godric* was born at *Walpole* in *Norfolk*, and being an itinerant merchant got acquainted with St. *Cuthbert* at *Farn Iſland*. He made three pilgrimages to *Jeruſalem*; at length, was warned by a viſion to ſettle in the deſert of *Finchal*. He lived a hermetical life there during 63 years, and practiſed unheard-of auſterities: he wore an iron ſhirt next his ſkin, day and night, and wore out three: he mingled aſhes with the flower he made his bread of; and, leaſt it ſhould then be too good, kept it three or four months before he ventured to eat it. In winter, as well as ſummer, he paſſed whole nights, up to his chin in water, at his devotions. Like St. *Antony*, he was often haunted by fiends in various ſhapes; ſometimes in form of beautifull damſels, ſo was viſited with evil concupiſcence, which he cured by rolling naked among thorns and briars: his body grew ulcerated; but, to encreaſe his pain, he poured ſalt into the wounds. Wrought many miracles, and died 1170. *Britannia ſacra*, 304. About ten years after his deceaſe, a *Benedictine* priory of thirteen monks was founded there in his honor, by *Hugh Puiſey*, Biſhop of *Durham*.

tremendous

tremendous by the roaring of the waters over its diſtant bottom.

Paſſed through *Cheſter-le-Street*, a ſmall town, near which is *Lumly-Caſtle*, the ſeat of the Earl of *Scarborough*; a place, as I was told, very well worth ſeeing; but unfortunately it proved a public day, and I loſt ſight of it. The country, from *Durham* to *Newcaſtle*, was very beautifull; the riſings gentle, and prettily wooded, and the views agreeable; that on the borders remarkably fine, there being, from an eminence not far from the capital of *Northumberland*, an extenſive view of a rich country, watered by the coaly *Tyne*. Reach

NEWCASTLE, a large, diſagreeable, and dirty town, divided in two unequal parts by the river, and both ſides very ſteep. The lower parts are inhabited by Keelmen and their families, a mutinous race; for which reaſon this town is always garriſoned. NEWCASTLE.

The great buſineſs of the place is the coal trade. The collieries lie at different diſtances, from five to eighteen miles from the river; and the coal is brought down in waggons along rail roads, and diſcharged from covered buildings at the edge of the water into the keels or boats that are to convey it on ſhipboard. Theſe boats are ſtrong, clumſy and round, will carry about 25 tuns each; ſometimes are navigated with a ſquare ſail, but generally are puſhed along with large poles. No ſhips of large burthen can come up as high as *Newcaſtle*, but are obliged to lie at *Shields*, a few miles down the river, where ſtage coaches go thrice every day for the conveniency of paſſengers. This country is moſt

remarkably

remarkably populous; *Newcaſtle* alone contains near 40,000 inhabitants; and there are at leſt 400 ſail of ſhips belonging to that town and its port. The effect of the vaſt commerce of this place is very apparent for many miles round; the country is finely cultivated, and bears a moſt thriving and opulent aſpect.

JULY 13. Left *Newcaſtle*; the country in general flat; paſſed by a large ſtone column with three dials on the capital, with ſeveral ſcripture texts on the ſides, called here *Pigg*'s Folly, from the founder.

A few miles further is *Stannington* Bridge, a pleaſant village. *Morpeth*, a ſmall town with a neat town-houſe, and a tower for the bell near it. The caſtle was on a ſmall eminence, but the remains are now very inconſiderable. Some attempt was made a few years ago to introduce the *Mancheſter* manufacture, but without ſucceſs. There is a remarkable ſtory of this place, that the inhabitants reduced their own town to aſhes, on the approach of King *John*, A. D. 1215, out of pure hatred to their monarch, in order that he might not find any ſhelter there.

This place gave birth to *William Turner*, as Dr. *Fuller* expreſſes it, an excellent *Latiniſt*, *Græcian*, *Orator*, and *Poet*; he might have added polemic divine, champion and ſufferer in the proteſtant cauſe, phyſician and naturaliſt. His botanic writings are among the firſt we had, and certainly the beſt of them; and his criticiſms on the birds of *Ariſtotle* and *Pliny*, are very judicious. He was the firſt who flung any light on thoſe ſubjects in our iſland;

iſland; therefore clames from a naturaliſt this tribute to his memory *.

Felton, a pleaſant village on the *Coquet*, which, ſome few miles lower, diſcharges itſelf into the ſea, oppoſite to a ſmall iſle of the ſame name, remarkable for the multitudes of water-fowl which reſort there to breed.

At *Alnwick*, a ſmall town, the traveller is diſappointed with the ſituation and environs of the caſtle, the reſidence of the *Percies*, the antient Earls of *Northumberland*. You look in vain for any marks of the grandeur of the feudal age; for trophies won by a family eminent in our annals for military proweſs and deeds of chivalry; for halls hung with helms and haberks, or with the ſpoils of the chace; for extenſive foreſts, and venerable oaks. You look in vain for the *helmet* on the tower, the antient ſignal of hoſpitality to the traveller, or for the grey-headed porter to conduct him to the hall of entertainment. The numerous train, whoſe countenances gave welcome to him on his way, are now no more; and inſtead of the diſintereſted uſher of the old times, he is attended by a *valet* eager to receive the fees of admittance. *Alnwick Caſtle.*

There is vaſt grandeur in the appearance of the outſide of the caſtle; the towers magnificent, but injured by the numbers of rude ſtatues crouded on the battlements. The appartments are large, and lately finiſhed in the gothic ſtyle with a moſt incompatible elegance. The gardens are equally inconſiſtent, trim to the higheſt degree, and more adapted

* He was born in the reign of *Henry* VIII. died in 1568.

to

to a *villa* near *London*, than the antient ſeat of a great Baron. In a word, nothing, except the numbers of uninduſtrious poor that ſwarm at the gate, excites any one idea of its former circumſtances.

A ſtage further is *Belford*, the ſeat of *Abraham Dixon*, Eſq; a modern houſe; the front has a moſt beautifull ſimplicity in it. The grounds improved as far as the art of huſbandry can reach; the plantations large and flouriſhing: a new and neat town, inſtead of the former wretched cottages; and an induſtrious race, inſtead of an idle poor, at preſent fill the eſtate.

Bamborough Caſtle. On an eminence on the ſea coaſt, about four miles from *Belford*, is the very antient caſtle of *Bamborough*, built by *Ida*, firſt king of the *Northumbrians*, A. D. 548. But, according to the conjecture of an antiquarian I met with there, on the ſite of a *Roman* fortreſs. It was alſo his opinion, that the ſquare tower was actually the work of the *Romans*. It had been of great ſtrength; the hill it is founded on exceſſively ſteep on all ſides, and acceſſible only by flights of ſteps on the ſouth eaſt. The ruins are ſtill conſiderable; the remains of a great hall are very ſingular; it had been warmed by two fire-places of a vaſt ſize, and from the top of every window ran a flue, like that of a chimney, which reached the ſummits of the battlements. Many of the ruins are now filled with ſand, caught up by the winds that rage here with great impetuoſity, and carried to very diſtant places.

This caſtle, and the manour belonging to it, was once the property of the *Forſters*; but purchaſed by

by Lord *Crew*, Biſhop of *Durham*, and with other conſiderable eſtates, left veſted in Truſtees, to be applied to unconfined charitable uſes. Three of theſe Truſtees are a majority: one of them makes this place his reſidence, and bleſſes the coaſt by his judicious and humane application of the Prelate's generous bequeſt. He has repaired and rendered habitable the great ſquare tower: the part reſerved for himſelf and family is a large hall and a few ſmaller apartments; but the reſt of the ſpacious edifice is allotted for purpoſes which make the heart to glow with joy when thought of. The upper part is an ample grainary; from whence corn is diſpenced to the poor without diſtinction, even in the deareſt time, at the rate of four ſhillings a buſhel; and the diſtreſſed, for many miles round, often experience the conveniency of this benefaction. Biſhop *Crew's* Charity.

Other apartments are fitted up for the reception of ſhipwrecked ſailors; and bedding is provided for about thirty, ſhould ſuch a number happen to be caſt on ſhore at the ſame time. A conſtant patrole is kept every ſtormy night along this tempeſtuous coaſt, for above eight miles, the length of the manour, by which means numbers of lives have been preſerved. Many poor wretches are often found on the ſhore in a ſtate of inſenſibility; but by timely relief, are ſoon brought to themſelves.

It often happens, that ſhips ſtrike in ſuch a manner on the rocks as to be capable of relief, in caſe numbers of people could be ſuddenly aſſembled: for that purpoſe a cannon * is fixed on the top of

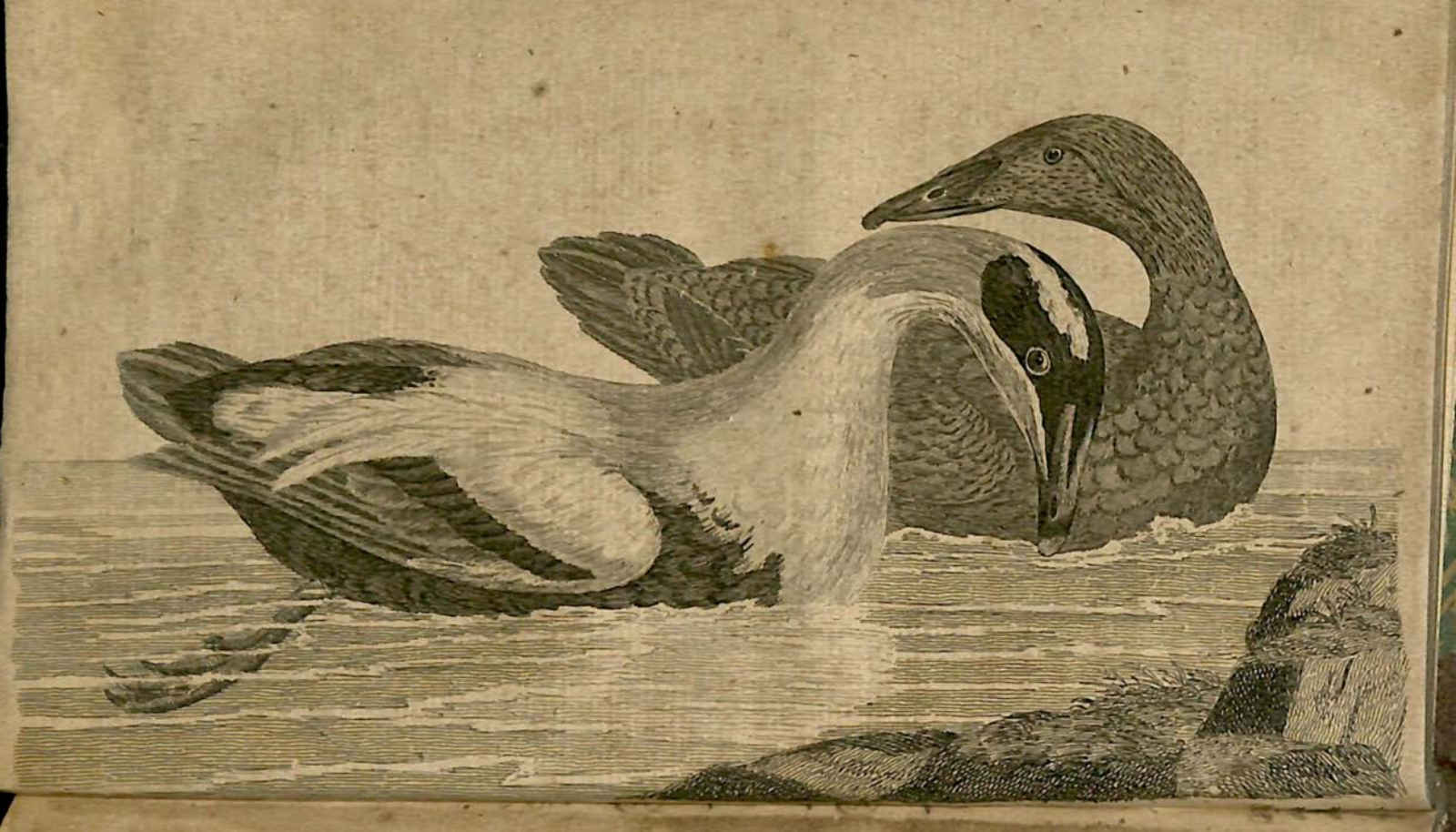
* Once belonging to a *Dutch* frigate of 40 guns; which, with all the crew, was loſt oppoſite to the caſtle, about ſixty years ago.

the tower, which is fired once, if the accident happens in ſuch a quarter; twice, if in another, and thrice, if in ſuch a place. By theſe ſignals the country people are directed to the ſpot they are to fly to; and by this means, frequently preſerve not only the crew, but even the veſſel; for machines of different kinds are always in readineſs to heave ſhips out of their perillous ſituation.

In a word, all the ſchemes of this worthy Truſtee have a humane and uſeful tendency: he ſeemed as if ſelected from his brethren for the ſame purpoſes as *Spenſer* tells us the firſt of his ſeven *Beadſmen* in the houſe of *holineſſe* was.

> The firſt of them, that eldeſt was and beſt,
> Of all the houſe had charge and governement,
> As guardian and ſteward of the reſt:
> His office was to give entertainement
> And lodging unto all that came and went:
> Not unto ſuch as could him feaſt againe,
> And doubly quite for that he on them ſpent;
> But ſuch as want of harbour did conſtraine;
> Thoſe, for GOD's ſake, his dewty was to entertaine.

Farn Iſles. Oppoſite to *Bamborough* lie the *Farn* iſlands, which form two groupes of little iſles and rocks to the number of ſeventeen, but at low water the points of others appear above the ſurface; they all are diſtinguiſhed by particular names. The neareſt iſle to the ſhore is that called the *Houſe Iſland*, which lies exactly one mile 68 chains from the coaſt: the moſt diſtant is about ſeven or eight miles. They are rented for 16l. *per annum*: their produce is kelp, ſome few feathers, and a few ſeals, which the tenant watches and ſhoots for the ſake of the oil and ſkins. Some of them yeild a little



little graſs, and ſerve to feed a cow or two, which the people are deſperate enough to tranſport over in their little boats.

Viſited theſe iſlands in a coble, a ſafe but ſeemingly hazardous ſpecies of boat, long, narrow and flat-bottomed, which is capable of going thro' a high ſea, dancing like a cork on the ſummits of the waves. JULY 15.

Touched at the rock called the *Meg*, whitened with the dung of corvorants which almoſt covered it; their neſts were large, made of tang, and moſt exceſſively fætid.

Rowed next to the *Pinnacles*, an iſland in the fartheſt groupe; ſo called from ſome vaſt columnar rocks at the ſouth end, even at their ſides, and flat at their tops, and entirely covered with guillemots and ſhags: the fowlers paſs from one to the other of theſe columns by means of a narrow board, which they place from top to top, forming a narrow bridge, over ſuch a horrid gap, that the very ſight of it ſtrikes one with horror.

Landed at a ſmall iſland, where we found the female *Eider* ducks * at that time ſitting: the lower part of their neſts was made of ſea plants; the upper part was formed of the down which they pull off their own breaſts, in which the eggs were ſurrounded and warmly bedded: in ſome were three, in others five eggs, of a large ſize and pale olive color, as ſmooth and gloſſy as if varniſhed over. The neſts are built on the beach, among the looſe pebbles, not far from the water. The Eider Ducks.

* Vide *Br. Zool.* II. 454. I have been informed that they alſo breed on *Inch-Colm*, in the *Firth of Forth*.

Ducks ſit very cloſe, nor will they riſe till you almoſt tread on them. The Drakes ſeparate themſelves from the females during the breeding ſeaſon. We robbed a few of their neſts of the down, and after carefully ſeparating it from the tang, found that the down of one neſt weighed only three quarters of an ounce, but was ſo elaſtic as to fill the crown of the largeſt hat. The people of this country call theſe St. *Cuthbert*'s ducks, from the ſaint of the iſlands.

Beſides theſe birds, I obſerved the following:

Puffins, called here *Tom Noddies*,
Auks, here *Skouts*,
Guillemots,
Black Guillemot,
Little Auks,
Shiel-ducks,
Shags,
Corvorants,
Black and white Gulls,
Brown and white Gulls,
Herring Gulls, which I was told fed ſometimes on eggs of other birds,
Common Gull, here *Annets*,
Kittiwakes, or Tarrocks,
Pewit Gulls,
Great Terns,
Sea Pies,
Sea Larks, here *Brokets*,
Jackdaws, which breed in rabbet-holes,
Rock Pigeons,
Rock Larks.

The

The Terns were ſo numerous, that in ſome places it was difficult to tread without cruſhing ſome of the eggs.

The laſt iſle I viſited was the *Houſe iſland*, the ſequeſtered ſpot where St. *Cuthbert* paſſed the two laſt years of his life. Here was afterwards eſtabliſhed a priory of *Benedictines* for ſix or eight Monks ſubordinate to *Durham*. A ſquare tower, the remains of a church, and ſome other buildings, are to be ſeen there ſtill; and a ſtone coffin, which, it is pretended, was that of St. *Cuthbert*. At the north end of the iſle is a deep chaſm, from the top to the bottom of the rock, communicating to the ſea; through which, in tempeſtuous weather, the water is forced with vaſt violence and noiſe, and forms a fine *jet d'eau* of ſixty-ſix feet high: it is called by the inhabitants of the oppoſite coaſt the *Churn*.

Reached ſhore through a moſt turbulent rippling, occaſioned by the fierce current of the tides between the iſlands and the coaſt.

Purſued my journey northward. Saw at a diſ- JULY 17.
tance the *Cheviot* hills; on which, I was informed, the green Plovers breed; and that, during winter, flocks innumerable of the great Bramblings, or Snow-flakes, appear; the moſt ſouthern place of their migration, in large companies.

The country almoſt woodleſs, there being but one wood of any conſequence between *Belford* and *Berwick*. Saw on the left an antient tower, which ſhewed the character of the times when it was unhappily neceſſary, on theſe borders, for every houſe to be a fortreſs.

On the right, had a view of the ſea, and, not remote from the land, of *Lindesfarn*, or *Holy* Iſland, once an epiſcopal ſeat, afterwards tranſlated to *Durham*. On it are the ruins of a caſtle and a church. In ſome parts are abundance of *Entrochi*, which are called by the country people St. *Cuthbert's* beads.

After a few miles riding, have a full view of *Berwick*, and the river *Tweed* winding weſtward for a conſiderable way up the country; but its banks were without any particular charms *, being almoſt woodleſs. The river is broad; and has over it a bridge of ſixteen very handſome arches, eſpecially two next the town.

Berwick is fortified in the modern way; but is much contracted in its extent to what it was formerly, the old caſtle and works now lying at ſome diſtance beyond the preſent ramparts. The barracks are large, conſiſt of a center and two wings. The church was built by *Cromwel*, and, according to the ſpirit of the builder, without a ſteeple. Even in *Northumberland*, (towards the borders) the ſteeples grew leſs and leſs, and as if it were forewarned the traveller that he was ſpeedily to take leave of epiſcopacy. The town-houſe has a large and handſome modern tower to it: the ſtreets in general are narrow and bad, except that in which the town-houſe ſtands.

Abundance of wool is exported from this town: eggs in vaſt abundance collected through all the

* I was informed that the beautifull banks of the *Tweed* verify the old ſong at the paſſage at *Colſtream*.

country,

country, almoſt as far as *Carliſle*: they are packed in boxes, with the thick end downwards, and are ſent to *London* for the uſe of ſugar refiners. I was told that as many are exported as bring in annually the ſum of fourteen thouſand pounds.

The ſalmon fiſheries here are very conſiderable, and likewiſe bring in vaſt ſums: they lie on each ſide the river; and are all private property, except what belongs to the Dean and Chapter of *Durham*, which, in rent and tythe of fiſh, brings in 450l. *per ann.* for all the other fiſheries are liable to tythe. The common rents of thoſe are 50l. a year, for which the tenants have as much ſhore as ſerves to launch out and draw their nets on ſhore: the limits of each are ſtaked; and I obſerved that the fiſhers never failed going as near as poſſible to their neighbor's limits. One man goes off in a ſmall flat-bottomed boat, ſquare at one end, and taking as large a circuit as his net admits, brings it on ſhore at the extremity of his boundary, where others aſſiſt in landing it. The beſt fiſhery is on the ſouth ſide *: very fine ſalmon trout are often taken here, which come up to ſpawn from the ſea, and return in the ſame manner as the ſalmon do. The chief import is timber from *Norway* and the *Baltic*. Salmon fiſhery.

Almoſt immediately on leaving *Berwick*, enter

* For a fuller account of this fiſhery, vide *Britiſh Zoology*, III. 241. to it may be alſo added, that in the middle of the river, not a mile weſt of the town, is a large ſtone, on which a man is placed, to obſerve what is called the *reek* of the ſalmon coming up.

SCOTLAND,

in the ſhire of *Merch*, or *Mers* *. A little way from *Berwick*, on the weſt, is *Halydon* hill, famous for the overthrow of the *Scots* under the regent *Douglas*, by *Edward* III. on the attempt of the former to raiſe the ſiege of that town. A cruel action blaſted the laurels of the conqueror: *Seton*, the governor, ſtipulated to ſurrender in fifteen days, if not relieved in that time, and gave his ſon as hoſtage for performance. The time elapſed; *Seton* refuſed to execute the agreement, and with a *Roman* unfeelingneſs beheld the unhappy youth hung before the walls.

The entrance into *Scotland* has a very unpromiſing look; for it wanted, for ſome miles, the cultivation of the parts more diſtant from *England*: but the borders were neceſſarily neglected; for, till the acceſſion of *James* VI. and even long after, the national enmity was kept up, and the borderers of both countries diſcouraged from improvement, by the barbarous inroads of each nation. This inattention to agriculture continued till lately; but on reaching the ſmall village of *Eytown*, the ſcene was greatly altered; the wretched cottages, or rather hovels of the country, were vaniſhing; good comfortable houſes ariſe in their ſtead; the lands are incloſing, and yield very good barley, oats, and clover; the banks are planting: I ſpeak in the preſent tenſe; for there is ſtill a mixture of the

* *Ruthus* ſays, that in his time buſtards were found in this county; but they are now extirpated: the hiſtorian calls them *Guſtardes*, *Deſc. Scot.* xiii.

old

old negligence left amidſt the recent improvements, which look like the works of a new colony in a wretched impoveriſhed country.

Soon after the country relapſes; no arable land is ſeen; but for four or five miles ſucceeds the black joyleſs heathy moor of *Coldingham:* happily, this is the whole ſpecimen that remains of the many miles, which, not many years ago, were in the ſame dreary unprofitable ſtate. Near this was the convent of that name immortalized by the heroiſm of its Nuns; who, to preſerve themſelves inviolate from the *Danes*, cut off their lips and noſes; and thus rendering themſelves objects of horror, were, with their abbeſs *Ebba* *, burnt in the monaſtery by the diſappointed ſavages. *Coldingham.*

At the end of the moor came at once in ſight of the *Firth* ** of *Forth*; a moſt extenſive proſpect of that great arm of the ſea, of the rich country of *Eaſt Lothian*, the *Baſs Iſle*; and at a diſtance, the iſle of *May*, the coaſt of the county of *Fife*, and the country as far as *Montroſe*.

After going down a long deſcent dine at *Old Cambus*, at a mean houſe, in a poor village; where I believe the Lord of the ſoil is often execrated by the weary traveller, for not enabling the tenant to furniſh more comfortable accommodations, in ſo conſiderable a thoroughfare.

* A. D. 870.

** *Bodotria* of *Tacitus*, who deſcribes the two Firths of *Clyde* and *Forth*, and the intervening Iſthmus, with much propriety, ſpeaking of the fourth ſummer *Agricola* had paſſed in *Britain*, and how convenient he found this narrow tract for ſhutting out the enemy by his fortreſſes, ſays, *Nam* Glota (Firth of *Clyde*) *et* Bodotria, *diverſi maris æſtu per immenſum revecti, anguſto terrarum ſpatio dirimuntur:* Vit. Agr.

The

The country becomes now extremely fine; bounded at a diſtance, on one ſide, by hills; on the other, by the ſea: the intervening ſpace is as rich a tract of corn land as I ever ſaw; for *Eaſt Lothian* is the *Northamptonſhire* of *North Britain*: the land is in many places manured with ſea tang; but I was informed, that the barley produced from it is much lighter than barley from other manure.

On the ſide of the hills on the left is Sir *John Hall*'s, of *Dunglas*; a fine ſituation, with beautifull plantations. Paſs by *Broxmouth*, a large houſe of the *Duke* of *Roxborough*, in a low ſpot, with great woods ſurrounding it. Reach

DUNBAR. DUNBAR: the chief ſtreet broad and handſome; the houſes built of ſtone; as is the caſe with moſt of the towns in *Scotland*. There are ſome ſhips ſent annually from this place to *Greenland*, and the exports of corn are pretty conſiderable. The harbour is ſafe, but ſmall; its entrance narrow, and bounded by two rocks. Between the harbour and

Columnar rocks. the caſtle is a very ſurpriſing ſtratum of ſtone, in ſome reſpects reſembling that of *Giant's Cauſeway* in *Ireland*: it conſiſts of great columns of a red grit ſtone, either triangular, quadrangular, pentangular, or hexangular; their diameter from one to two feet, their length at low water thirty, dipping or inclining a little to the ſouth.

They are jointed, but not ſo regularly, or ſo plainly, as thoſe that form the *Giant's Cauſeway*. The ſurface of ſeveral that had been torn off appear as a pavement of numbers of convex ends, probably anſwering to the concave bottoms of other joints once incumbent on them. The ſpace between the

columns

columns was filled with thin ſepta of red and white ſparry matter; and veins of the ſame pervaded the columns transverſely. This range of columns faces the north, with a point to the eaſt, and extends in front about two hundred yards. The breadth is inconſiderable: the reſt of the rock degenerates into ſhapeleſs maſſes of the ſame ſort of ſtone, irregularly divided by thick ſepta. This rock is called by the people of *Dunbar*, the *Iſle*.

Oppoſite are the ruins of the caſtle, ſeated on a rock above the ſea; underneath one part is a vaſt cavern, compoſed of a black and red ſtone, which gives it a moſt infernal appearance; a fit repreſentation of the pit of *Acheron*, and wanted only to be peopled with witches to make the ſcene complete: it appears to have been the dungeon, there being a formed paſſage from above, where the poor priſoners might have been let down, according to the barbarous cuſtom of war in early days. There are in ſome parts, where the rock did not cloſe, the remains of walls; for the openings are only natural fiſſures; but the founders of the caſtle taking advantage of this cavity, adding a little art to it, rendered it a moſt complete and ſecure priſon.

On the other ſide are two natural arches, through which the tide flowed; under one was a fragment of wall, where there ſeems to have been a portal for the admiſſion of men or proviſions from ſea: thro' which, it is probable that *Alexander Ramſay*, in a ſtormy night, reinforced the garriſon, in ſpite of the fleet which lay before the place, when cloſely beſieged by the *Engliſh*, in 1337, and galantly defended

fended for nineteen weeks by that heroine *black Agnes*, Counteſs of *March* *.

Through one of theſe arches was a moſt picturesque view of the *Baſs Iſle*, with the ſun ſetting in full ſplendor; through the other of the *May* iſland, gilt by its beams.

Over the ruins of a window were the three legs, or arms of the Iſle of *Man*, a lion rampant, and a St. *Andrew*'s croſs.

JULY 18. Rode within ſight of *Tantallon* caſtle, now a wretched ruin; once the ſeat of the powerfull *Archibald Douglas*, Earl of *Angus*, which for ſome time reſiſted all the efforts of *James* V. to ſubdue it.

Baſs Iſle. A little further, about a mile from the ſhore, lies the *Baſs* Iſland, or rather rock, of a moſt ſtupendous height; on the ſouth ſide the top appears of a conic ſhape, but the other over-hangs the ſea in a moſt tremendous manner. The caſtle, which was once the ſtate priſon of *Scotland*, is now neglected: it lies cloſe to the edge of the precipice, facing the little village of *Caſtleton*; where I toke boat, in order to viſit this ſingular ſpot; but the weather proved unfavorable, the wind blew ſo freſh, and the waves ran ſo high, that it was impoſſible to attempt landing; for even in calmer weather it cannot be done without hazard, there being a ſteep rock to aſcend, and commonly a great ſwell, which often removes the boat while you are ſcaling the precipice; ſo, in caſe of a falſe

* *Buchanan, lib.* ix. *c.* 25. The *Engliſh* were obliged to deſiſt from their enterprize.

ſtep,

ſtep, there is the chance of falling into a water almoſt unfathomable.

Various ſorts of water fowl repair annually to this rock to breed; but none in greater numbers than the *Gannets*, or *Soland* geeſe, multitudes of which were then ſitting on their neſts near the ſloping part of the iſle, and others flying over our boat: it is not permitted to ſhoot at them, the place being farmed principally on account of the profit ariſing from the ſale of the young of theſe birds, and of the *Kittiwake*, a ſpecies of gull, ſo called from its cry. The firſt are ſold at *Edinburgh* * for twenty-pence apiece, and ſerved up roaſted a little before dinner. This is the only kind of proviſion whoſe price has not been advanced; for we learn from Mr. *Ray*, that it was equally dear above a century ago**. It is unneceſſary to ſay more of this ſingular bird, as it has been very fully treated of in the ſecond volume of the *Britiſh Zoology*. Gannets.

With much difficulty landed at *North Berwick*, three miles diſtant from *Caſtleton*, the place we intended to return to. The firſt is a ſmall town, pleaſantly ſeated near a high conic hill, partly planted with trees: it is ſeen at a great diſtance, and is called the *Law* of *Berwick*; a name given to ſeveral other high hills in this part of the iſland.

* SOLAN GOOSE.

There is to be ſold, by JOHN WATSON, Jun. at his Stand at the Poulty, *Edinburgh*, all lawfull days in the week, wind and weather ſerving, good and freſh *Solan* Geeſe. Any who have occaſion for the ſame may have them at reaſonable rates.

Aug. 5, 1768. EDINBURGH ADVERTISER.

** *Ray's Itineraries*, 192.

Paſs

Preſton Pans. Paſs through *Abberladie* and *Preſton Pans:* the laſt takes its name from its ſalt-pans, there being a conſiderable work of that article; alſo another of vitriol. Saw at a ſmall diſtance the field of battle, or rather of ſlaughter, known by the name of the battle of *Preſton Pans*, where the Rebels gave a leſſon of ſeverity, which was more than retaliated, the following ſpring, at *Culloden*. Obſerved, in this day's ride, (I forget the ſpot) the once princely ſeat of the Earl of *Wintoun*, now a ruin; judiciouſly left in that ſtate, as a proper remembrance of the ſad fate of thoſe who engage in rebellious politicks. There are great marks of improvement on approaching the capital; the roads good, the country very populous, numbers of manufactures carried on, and the proſpect embelliſhed with gentlemen's ſeats. Reach

EDINBURGH.

EDINBURGH,

A city that poſſeſſes a boldneſs and grandeur of ſituation beyond any that I had ever ſeen: it is built on the edges and ſides of a vaſt ſloping rock, of a great and precipitous height at the upper extremity, and the ſides declining very quick and ſteep into the plain. The view of the houſes at a diſtance ſtrikes the traveller with wonder; their own loftineſs, improved by their almoſt aerial ſituation, gives them a look of magnificence not to be found in any other part of *Great Britain*. All theſe conſpicuous buildings form the upper part of the great ſtreet, are of ſtone, and make a handſome appearance: they are generally ſix or ſeven ſtories high in front; but, by reaſon of the declivity of the hill, much higher backward; one in particular,

called

called *Babel*, has about twelve or thirteen ſtories. Every houſe has a common ſtaircaſe, and every ſtory is the habitation of a ſeparate family. The inconvenience of this particular ſtructure need not be mentioned; notwithſtanding the utmoſt attention, in the article of cleanlineſs, is in general obſerved. The common complaint of the ſtreets of *Edinburgh* is now taken away, by the great vigilance of the magiſtrates *, and their ſeverity againſt any that offend in any groſs degree **. It muſt be obſerved, that this unfortunate ſpecies of architecture aroſe from the turbulence of the times in which it was in vogue; every body was deſirous of getting as near as poſſible to the protection of the caſtle, the houſes were crouded together, and I may ſay, piled one upon another, meerly on the principle of ſecurity.

The caſtle is antient, but ſtrong, placed on the ſummit of the hill, at the edge of a very deep precipice. Strangers are ſhewn a very ſmall room, in which *Mary* Queen of *Scots* was delivered of *James* VI. Caſtle.

From this fortreſs is a full view of the city and its environs; a ſtrange proſpect of rich country, with vaſt rocks and mountains intermixed: on the ſouth and eaſt are the meadows, or the publick walks, *Herriot*'s hoſpital, part of the town over-

* The ſtreets are cleaned early every morning. Once the City payed for the cleaning; at preſent, it is rented for 4 or 500l. per annum.

** In the cloſes, or allies, the inhabitants are very apt to fling out their filth, &c. without regarding who paſſes; but the ſufferer may call every inhabitant of the houſe it came from to account, and make them prove the delinquent, who is always puniſhed with a heavy fine.

ſhadowed

ſhadowed by the ſtupendous rocks of *Arthur*'s ſeat and *Saluſbury*'s *Craigs*, the *Pentland* hills at a few miles diſtance, and at a ſtill greater, thoſe of *Muirfoot*, whoſe ſides are covered with verdant turf.

To the north is a full view of the *Firth* of *Forth*, from *Queen's-Ferry* to its mouth, with its ſouthern banks covered with towns and villages. On the whole, the proſpect is ſingular, various and fine.

Reſervoir. The reſervoir of water * for ſupplying the city lies in the Caſtle-ſtreet, and is well worth ſeeing: the great ciſtern contains near two hundred and thirty tuns of water, which is conveyed to the ſeveral conduits, that are diſpoſed at proper diſtances in the principal ſtreets; theſe are conveniences that few towns in *North Britain* are without.

In a ſmall ſquare, on the ſouth ſide of *High-ſtreet*, is the Parlement Cloſe, a ſmall ſquare, in which is the Parlement-Houſe, where the courts of juſtice are held. Below ſtairs is the Advocate's library, founded by Sir *George Mackenzie*, and now contains above thirty thouſand volumes, and ſeveral manuſcripts: among the more curious are the four Evangeliſts, very legible, notwithſtanding it is ſaid to be ſeveral hundred years old.

Advocate's Library.

St. *Jerome*'s Bible, wrote about the year 1100.

A *Malabar* book, wrote on leaves of plants.

A *Turkiſh* manuſcript, illuminated in ſome parts like a miſſal. *Elogium in Jultan morad filium filii Soliman Turcici. Script. Conſtantinopoli. Anno Hegiræ*, 992.

* It is conveyed in pipes from the *Pentland* hills five miles diſtant.

A Cartulary,

A Cartulary, or records of the monaſteries, ſome very antient.

A very large Bible, bound in four volumes; illuſtrated with ſcripture prints, by the firſt engravers, paſted in, and collected at a vaſt expence. There are beſides great numbers of antiquities, not commonly ſhewn, except enquired after.

The *Luckenbooth* row, which contains the *Tolbooth*, or city priſon, and the weighing-houſe, which brings in a revenue of 500l. *per annum*, ſtands in the middle of the High-ſtreet, and, with the guard-houſe, contributes to ſpoil as fine a ſtreet as moſt in *Europe*, being in ſome parts eighty feet wide, and finely built.

The exchange is a handſome modern building, in which is the cuſtom-houſe: the firſt is of no uſe, in its proper character; for the merchants always chuſe ſtanding in the open ſtreet, expoſed to all kinds of weather.

The old cathedral is now called the New Church, and is divided into four places of worſhip; in one the Lords of the Seſſions attend: there is alſo a throne and a canopy for his Majeſty, ſhould he viſit this capital, and another for the Lord Commiſſioner. There is no muſic either in this or any other of the *Scotch* churches, for *Peg* ſtill faints at the ſound of an organ.

The ſame church has a large tower, oddly terminated with a ſort of crown.

On the front of a houſe in the *Nether Bow*, are two fine profile heads of a man and woman, of *Roman* ſculpture, ſuppoſed to be thoſe of *Severus* *Roman* heads.

and *Julia*: but, as appears from an inſcription * made by the perſon who put them into the wall, were miſtaken for *Adam* and *Eve*.

Near the *Trone* church are the remains of the houſe once inhabited by *Mary Steuart*; now a tavern.

Holy-Rood Houſe. At the end of the *Cannongate-Street* ſtands *Holy-Rood* palace, originally an abby founded by *David* I, in 1128. The towers on the N. W. ſide were erected by *James* V. together with other buildings, for a royal reſidence: according to the editor of *Cambden*, great part, except the towers above-mentioned, were burnt by *Cromwell*; but the other towers, with the reſt of this magnificent palace, as it now ſtands, were executed by Sir *William Bruce*, by the directions of *Charles* II. within is a beautifull ſquare, with piazzas on every ſide. It contains great numbers of fine apartments; ſome, that are called the King's, are in great diſorder; the reſt are granted to ſeveral of the nobility.

In the Earl of *Breadalbane*'s, are ſome excellent portraits, particularly three full lengths, remarkably fine, by *Vandyck*, of

Henry Earl of *Holland*,
William Duke of *Newcaſtle*,
Charles Earl of *Warwick* **,

And by Sir *Peter Lely*, the Duke and Dutcheſs of *Lauderdale*, and *Edward* Earl of *Jerſey*. There

* *In ſudore vultus tui veſceris pane.* Anno 1621. Theſe heads are well engraven in *Gordon*'s Itinerary, *tab.* iii.

** I am informed that the portraits of the Earls of *Holland* and *Warwick* are now removed to *Taymouth*.

is

is beſides a very good head of a boy, by *Morrillio*, and ſome views of the fine ſcenes near his Lordſhip's ſeat at *Taymouth*.

At Lord *Dunmore*'s lodgings is a very large piece of *Charles* I. and his Queen going to ride, with the ſky ſhowering roſes on them; a Black holds a grey horſe, a boy a ſpaniel, with ſeveral other dogs ſporting round: the Queen is painted with a love-lock, and with browner hair and complection, and younger, than I ever ſaw her drawn. It is a good piece, and ſaid to be done by *Vandyck?* in the ſame place are two other good portraits of *Charles* II. and *James* VII.

The gallery of this palace takes up one ſide, and is filled with coloſſal portraits of the Kings of *Scotland*.

In the old towers are ſhowen the appartments where the murther of *David Rizzo* was committed.

That beautifull piece of *gothic* architecture the church, or chapel, of *Holy-Rood-Abby*, is now a ruin, the roof having fell in, by a moſt ſcandalous neglect, notwithſtanding money had been granted by Government to preſerve it entire. Beneath the ruins lie the bodies of *James* II. and *James* V. *Henry Darnly*, and ſeveral perſons of rank: and the inſcriptions on ſeveral of their tombs are preſerved by *Maitland*. A gentleman informed me, that ſome years ago he had ſeen the remains of the bodies, but in a very decayed ſtate; the beards remained on ſome; and that the bones of *Henry Darnly* proved their owner, by their great ſize, for he was ſaid to be ſeven feet high. Chapel.

Parks. Near this palace are the *Parks* firſt incloſed by *James* V. within are the vaſt rocks * known by the names of *Arthur*'s Seat and *Saluſbury*'s *Craigs*; their fronts exhibit a romantic and wild ſcene of broken rocks and vaſt precipices, which from ſome points ſeem to over-hang the lower parts of the city. Great columns of ſtone, from forty to fifty feet in length, and about two feet in diameter, regularly pentagonal, or hexagonal, hang down the face of ſome of theſe rocks almoſt perpendicularly, or with a very ſlight dip, and form a ſtrange appearance. Conſiderable quantities of ſtone from the quarries have been cut and ſent to *London* for paving the ſtreets, its great hardneſs rendering it excellent for that purpoſe. Beneath theſe hills are ſome of the moſt beautifull walks about *Edinburgh*, commanding a fine proſpect over ſeveral parts of the country.

On one ſide of the *Park* are the ruins of St. *Anthony*'s chapel, once the reſort of numberleſs votaries.

Herriot's Hoſpital. The ſouth part of the city has ſeveral things worth viſiting. *Herriot*'s hoſpital is a fine old building, much too magnificent for the end propoſed, that of educating poor children: it was founded by *George Herriot*, jeweller to *James* II. who followed that monarch to *London*, and made a large fortune. There is a fine view of the caſtle and the ſloping part of the city from the front: the gardens were formerly the reſort of the gay; and there the *Scotch* Poets often laid, in their comedies, the ſcenes of intrigue.

* According to *Maitland*, their perpendicular height is 656 feet.

In

In the church-yard of the Grey Friers is the monument of Sir *George Mackenſie*, a rotunda; with a multitude of other tombs; this, and another near the *Cannon-gate* being the only cæmeteries to this populous city.

The college is a mean building; but no one reſides in it except the Principal, whoſe houſe is ſuppoſed to be on the ſite of that in which *George Darnly* was murdered, then belonging to the Provoſt of the *Kirk* of *Field*. The ſtudents of the univerſity are diſperſed over the town, and are about ſix hundred in number: they wear no habit, nor are they ſubject to any regulations; but, as they are for the moſt part volunteers for knowledge, few of them deſert her ſtandards. There are twenty-two profeſſors of different ſciences, moſt of whom read lectures: all the chairs are very ably filled; thoſe in particular which relate to the ſtudy of medicine, as is evident from the number of ingenious phyſicians, *eleves* of this univerſity, who prove the abilities of their maſters. The *Muſæum* had, for many years, been neglected; but, by the aſſiduity of the preſent Profeſſor of natural hiſtory, bids fair to become a moſt inſtructive repoſitory of the *naturalia* of theſe kingdoms. College.

The royal infirmary is a ſpatious and handſome ædifice, capable of containing two hundred patients. The operation-room is particularly convenient, the council-room elegant, with a good picture in it of Provoſt *Drummond*. From the cupolo of this building is a fine proſpect, and a full view of the city. Infirmary.

Not far from hence are twenty-ſeven acres of ground, deſigned for a ſquare, called *George Square:* a ſmall portion is at preſent built, conſiſting of ſmall but commodious houſes, in the *Engliſh* faſhion. Such is the ſpirit of emprovement, that within theſe three years ſixty thouſand pounds have been expended in houſes in the modern taſte, and twenty thouſand in the old.

Watſon's hoſpital ſhould not be forgot: a large good building, behind the Grey Friers church; an excellent inſtitution for the educating and apprenticing the children of decayed merchants; who, after having ſerved their time with credit, receive fifty pounds to ſet up with.

The *meadows*, or public walks, are well planted, and are very extenſive: theſe are the mall of *Edinburgh*, as *Comely Gardens* are its *Vauxhall.*

The *Cowgate* is a long ſtreet, running parallel with the *High Street*, beneath the ſteep ſouthern declivity of the city, and terminates in the *Graſs-Market*, a wide ſtreet, where cattle are ſold, and criminals executed. On ſeveral of the houſes are ſmall iron croſſes, which, I was informed, denoted that they once belonged to the Knights of St. *John.*

On the north ſide of the city lies the new town, which is planned with great judgement, and will prove a magnificent addition to *Edinburgh:* the houſes in St. *Andrew*'s ſquare coſt from 1800l. to 2000l. each, and one or two 4000 or 5000l. They are all built in the modern ſtyle, and are free from the inconveniences attending the old city.

Theſe

Theſe improvements are connected to the city by a very beautifull bridge, whoſe higheſt arch is ninety-five feet high.

In the walk of this evening, I paſſed by a deep and wide hollow beneath *Calton* Hill, the place where thoſe imaginary criminals, witches and ſorcerers, in leſs enlightened times, were burnt; and where, at feſtive ſeaſons, the gay and galant held their tilts and tournaments: at one of theſe, it is ſaid, that the Earl of *Bothwell* made the firſt impreſſion on the ſuſceptible heart of *Mary Stuart*; having galopped into the ring down the dangerous ſteeps of the adjacent hill; he ſeemed to think that

Women, born to be control'd.
Stoop to the forward and the bold.

Theſe deſperate feats were the humour of the times of chivalry: *Brantome* relates, that the *Duc de Nemours* galopped down the ſteps of the *Sainte Chappel* at *Paris*, to the aſtoniſhment of the beholders. The men cultivated every exerciſe that could preſerve or improve their bodily ſtrength; the ladies, every art that tended to improve their charms: *Mary* is reported to have uſed a bath of white wine; a cuſtom ſtrange, but not without precedent. *Jaques du Fouilloux*, enraptured with a country girl enumerating the arts which ſhe ſcorned to uſe to improve her perſon, mentions this:

Point ne portoit de ce linge ſemelle
Pour amoindrir ſon ſeing et ſa mammelle.
Vaſquine nulle, ou aucun pelicon
Elle ne portoit, ce n'eſtoit ſa façon
Point ne *prenoit vin blanc pour ſe 'baigner*,
Ne drogue encore pour ſon corps alleger *.

* *L'Adoleſcence de Jaques du Fouilloux*, 88.

At a ſmall walk's diſtance from *Colton* Hill lies the new botanic garden *, conſiſting of five acres of ground, a green-houſe fifty feet long, two temperate rooms, each twelve feet, and two ſtoves, each twenty-eight: the ground riſes to the north, and defends the plants from the cold winds: the ſoil a light ſand, with a black earth on the ſurface. It is finely ſtocked with plants, whoſe arrangement and cultivation do much credit to my worthy friend Dr. *Hope*, Profeſſor of Botany, who planned and executed the whole. It was begun in 1764, being founded by the munificence of his preſent Majeſty, who granted fifteen hundred pounds for that purpoſe.

During this week's ſtay at *Edinburgh*, the prices of proviſions were as follow:

Beef, from 5d. to 3d. ½.
Mutton, from 4d. to 3d. ½.
Veal, from 5d. to 3d.
Lamb, 2d. ½.
Bacon, 7d.
Butter, in ſummer, 8d. in winter, 1s.
Pigeons, *per* dozen, from 8d. to 5s.
Chickens, *per* pair, 8d. to 1s.
A fowl, 1s. 2d.
Green gooſe, 3s.
Fat gooſe, 2s. 6d.
Large turky, 4s. or 5s.
Pig, 2s.
Coals, 5d. or 6d. *per* hundred, delivered.

* The old botanic garden lies to the eaſt of the new bridge: an account of it is to be ſeen in the *Muſeum Balfourianum*.

There

Many fine excurſions may be made at a ſmall diſtance from this city. *Leith*, a large town, about two miles north, lies on the *Firth*, is a flouriſhing place, and the port of *Edinburgh*. The town is dirty and ill built, and chiefly inhabited by ſailors; but the pier is very fine, and is a much-frequented walk. The races were at this time on the ſands, near low-water mark: conſidering their vicinity to a great city and populous country, the meeting was far from numerous; a proof that diſſipation has not generally infected the manners of the *North Britons*. LEITH.

Craigmellar caſtle is ſeated on a rocky eminence, about two miles ſouth of *Edinburgh*, is ſquare, and has towers at each corner. Some few apartments are yet inhabited; but the reſt of this great pile is in ruins.

Newbottle, the ſeat of the Marquiſs of *Lothian*, is a pleaſant ride of a few miles from the capital. It was once a *Ciſtercian* abby, founded by *David* I. in 1140; but, in 1591, was erected into a lordſhip, in favor of Sir *Mark Ker*, ſon of Sir *Walter Ker*, of *Ceſsford*. The houſe lies in a warm bottom, and, like moſt other of the houſes of the *Scotch* nobility, reſembles a *French Chateau*, by having a village or little paltry town adjacent. The ſituation is very favorable to trees, as appears by the vaſt ſize of thoſe near the houſe; and I was informed, that fruit ripens here within ten days as early as at *Chelſea*.

The *Marquiſs* poſſeſſes a moſt valuable collection of portraits, many of them very fine, and almoſt all very inſtructive: a large half-length of *Henry Darnly* repreſents him tall, aukward and gauky, with a ſtupid, inſipid countenance; moſt likely drawn

drawn after he had loſt, by intemperance and debauchery, thoſe charms which captivated the heart of the amorous *Mary*.

A head of her mother, *Marie de Guiſe*; not leſs beautifull than her daughter.

A head of *Madame Monpenſier*, and of ſeveral other illuſtrious perſons, who graced the court of *Louis* XIII.

Prince *Rupert* and Prince *Maurice*, in one piece.

Some ſmall portraits, ſtudies of *Vandyk*; among which is one of *William* Earl of *Pembroke*, of whom Lord *Clarendon* gives ſo advantageous a character.

A beautifull half-length of *Henrietta*, Queen of *Charles* I. her charms almoſt apologize for the compliances of the uxorious monarch.

His daughter, the Dutcheſs of *Orleans*.

The wife of *Philip* the bold, inſcribed *Marga Mala*, *Lodo Mala*.

Head of *Robert Car*, Earl of *Somerſet*; the countenance effeminate, ſmall features, light flaxen or yellowiſh hair, and a very ſmall beard: is an original of that worthleſs favorite, and proves that the figure given as his among the illuſtrious heads is erroneous, the laſt being repreſented as a robuſt black man.

His father, Sir *Robert Car*.

An Earl of *Somerſet*, of whom I could get no account; handſome, with long light hair inclining to yellow: a head.

A full length of *James* I. by *Jameſon*. Another of *Charles* I. when young, in rich armour, black and gold: a capital piece.

Lady *Tufton*; a fine half length.

Earl

Earl *Morton*, regent: half-length; a yellow beard.

Two very curious half-lengths on wood: one of a man with a long forked black beard; his jacket ſlaſhed down in narrow ſtripes from top to bottom, and the ſtripes looſe: the other with a black full beard, the ſame ſort of ſtripes, but drawn tight by a girdle.

The Doge of *Venice*, by *Titian*.

Three by *Morillio*; boys and girls in low life.

A remarkable fine piece of our three firſt circumnavigators, *Drake*, *Hawkins* and *Candiſh*, half length.

The heads of *Mark* Earl of *Lothian*, and his lady, by Sir *Antonio More*.

Mark Ker, prior of *Newbottle*, who, at the reformation, complied with the times, and got the eſtate of the abby.

Subterraneous rooms.

In the woods adjacent to this ſeat are ſome ſubterraneous apartments and paſſages cut out of the live rock. A few miles diſtant from there, near *Hawthorn-Den*, the reſidence of the celebrated poet *Drummond* *, are, as I was informed, others of the ſame nature, but of greater extent, which Doctor *Stukeley* ** calls a *Pictiſh* caſtle. Theſe places, in fact, were excavated by the antient inhabitants of the country, either as receptacles for their proviſions, or for retreats for themſelves or families, in time of war, in the ſame manner as *Tacitus* relates was the cuſtom of the *Germans* †.

* Who is ſaid to have compoſed his poems in one of theſe caves: he flouriſhed in the time of *James* VI.

** Vide *Itin. Curioſum.* 20. *tab.* 38.

† *Solent et ſubterraneos ſpecus aperire, eoſque multo inſuper ſimo onerant, ſuffugium hiemi, et receptaculum frugibus, quia rigorem frigorum ejuſmodi locis molliunt: et ſi quando hoſtis advenit aperta populatur: Abdita autem et deſſoſſa aut ignorantur, aut eo ipſo fallunt, quod quærenda ſunt.* De Moribus Germanor, c. 16.

Two

DALKEITH. Two or three miles diſtant from *Newbottle* is *Dalkeith*, a ſmall town, adjoining to *Dalkeith*-houſe, the ſeat of the Duke of *Buccleugh:* originally the property of the *Douglaſes*, and was, when in form of a caſtle, of great ſtrength; and, during the time of the Regent *Morton*'s retreat, ſtyled the *Lion's Den.*

The portraits at *Dalkeith* are numerous, and ſome good: among others, the

Firſt Duke of *Richmond* and his Dutcheſs.

The Dutcheſs of *Cleveland.*

Counteſs of *Buccleugh*, mother to the Dutcheſs of *Monmouth*, and Lady *Egglinton*, her ſiſter.

The Dutcheſs and her two ſons: the Dutcheſs of *York*; her hand remarkably fine: the Dutcheſs of *Lenox.*

Mrs. *Suſanna Waters*, mother of the Duke of *Monmouth*, with his picture in her hand.

Dutcheſs of *Cleveland* and her ſon, an infant; ſhe in character of a *Madonna:* fine.

The Duke of *Monmouth*, in character of a young St. *John.*

Lord *Strafford* and his Secretary; a ſmall ſtudy of *Vandyk.*

Henry VIII. and Queen *Catherine*, with the divorce in her hand; two ſmall pieces, by *Holbein.* *Anna Bullein*, by the ſame, dreſſed in a black gown, large yellow netted ſleeves, in a black cap, peaked behind.

Lady *Jane Gray*, with long hair, black and very thick: not handſome; but the virtues and the intellectual perfections of that ſuffering innocent, more than ſupplied the abſence of perſonal charms.

A large

A large ſpirited picture of the Duke of *Monmouth* on horſeback. The ſame in armour. All his pictures have a handſome likeneſs of his father.

Dutcheſs of *Richmond*, with a bow in her hand, by Sir *Peter Lely*. A fine head of the late Duke of *Ormond*.

A beautiful head of *Mary Stewart*; the face a ſharp face, thin and young; yet has a likeneſs to ſome others of her pictures done before misfortunes had altered her; her dreſs a ſtrait gown, open at the top and reaching to her ears, a ſmall cap, and ſmall ruff, with a red roſe in her hand.

In this palace is a room entirely furniſhed by *Charles* II. on occaſion of the marriage of *Monmouth* with the heireſs of the houſe*.

At *Smeton*, another ſeat of the Duke of *Buccleugh*, a mile diſtant from the firſt, is a fine half-length of General *Monk* looking over his ſhoulder, with his back towards you: he reſided long at *Dalkeith*, when he commanded in *Scotland*.

Nell Gwinne, looſely attired.

A fine marriage of St. *Catherine*, by *Vandyk*.

Left *Edinburgh*, and paſs'd beneath the caſtle, whoſe height and ſtrength, in my then ſituation, appeared to great advantage. The country I paſt through was well cultivated, the fields large, but moſtly incloſed with ſtone walls; for hedges are not yet become univerſal in this part of the kingdom: it is not a century ſince they were known here. Reach the JULY 24.

* Since this, I have been informed that not far from *Dalkeith*, at *Roſſlyn*, is a moſt beautifull and entire chapel of gothic architecture, well worth a viſit from a curious Traveller.

South-

South-Ferry, a ſmall village on the banks of the *Firth*, which ſuddenly is contracted to the breadth of two miles by the jutting out of the land on both ſhores; but almoſt inſtantly widens, towards the weſt, into a fine and extenſive bay. The proſpect on each ſide is very beautifull; a rich country, frequently diverſified with towns, villages, caſtles, and gentlemen's ſeats *. There is beſide a vaſt view up and down the *Firth*, from its extremity, not remote from *Sterling*, to its mouth near *Mey* iſle; in all, about ſixty miles.

This Ferry is alſo called *Queen's-Ferry*, being the paſſage much uſed ** by *Margaret*, queen to *Malcom* III. and ſiſter to *Edgar Etheling*, her reſidence being at *Dumferline*. Croſs over in an excellent paſſage-boat; obſerve midway the little iſle called *Inch-Garvey*, with the ruin of a ſmall caſtle. An *arctic* gull flew near the boat, purſued by other gulls, as birds of prey are: this is the ſpecies that perſecutes and purſues the leſſer kinds, till they mute through fear, when it catches up their excrements e'er they reach the water: the boatmen, on that account, ſtyled it the dirty *Aulin*.

Granite quarry.

Landed in the ſhire of *Fife* †, at *North Ferry*, near which are the great granite quarries, which help to ſupply the ſtreets of *London* with paving ſtones; many ſhips then waiting near, in order to take in their lading. The granite lies in great perpendicular ſtacks; above which, a reddiſh earth

* Such as *Seith* caſtle, *Dumferline* town, Lord *Morris*'s, Lord *Hopetoun*'s, Captain *Dundaſs*'s.

** Or, as others ſay, becauſe ſhe, her brother and ſiſter, firſt landed there, after their eſcape from *William* the Conqueror.

† Part of the antient *Caledonia*.

filled

filled with friable micaceous nodules. The granite itſelf is very hard, and is all blaſted with gunpowder: the cutting into ſhape for paving coſts two ſhillings and eight-pence per tun, and the freight to *London* ſeven ſhillings.

The country, as far as *Kinroſs*, is very fine, conſiſting of gentle riſings; much corn, eſpecially *Bear*; but few trees, except about a gentleman's ſeat, called *Blair*, where there are great and flouriſhing plantations. Near the road are the laſt collieries in *Scotland*, except the inconſiderable works in the county of *Sutherland*.

Kinroſs is a ſmall town, ſeated in a large plain, bounded by mountains; the houſes and trees are ſo intermixed as to give it an agreeable appearance. It has ſome manufactures of linnen and cutlery ware. At this time was a meeting of juſtices, on a ſingular occaſion: a vagrant had been, not long before, ordered to be whipped; but ſuch was the point of honor among the common people, that no one could be perſuaded to go to *Perth* for the executioner, who lived there: to preſs, I may ſay, two men for that ſervice was the cauſe of the meeting; ſo Mr. *Boſwell** may rejoice to find the notion of honor prevale in as exalted a degree among his own countrymen as among the virtuous *Corſicans*.

Not far from the town is the houſe of *Kinroſs*, built by the famous architect Sir *William Bruce*, for his own reſidence, and was the firſt good houſe in *North Britain*: it is a large, elegant, but plain building; the hall is fifty-two feet long, the grounds about it well planted, the fine lake adjacent; ſo

* *Hiſt. Corſica.*

that

that it is capable of being made as delightfull a place as any in *North Britain.*

Lough-Leven, a magnificent piece of water, very broad, but irregularly indented, is about twelve miles in circumference, and its greateſt depth about twenty-four fathoms: is finely bounded by mountains on one ſide; on the other, by the plain of *Kinroſs*, and prettily embelliſhed with ſeveral groves, moſt fortunately diſpoſed. Some iſlands are diſperſed in this great expanſe of water; one of which is large enough to feed ſeveral head of cattle; but the moſt remarkable is that diſtinguiſhed by the captivity of *Mary Stuart*, which ſtands almoſt in the middle of the lake. The caſtle ſtill remains; conſiſts of a ſquare tower, a ſmall yard with two round towers, a chapel, and the ruins of a building, where, it is ſaid, the unfortunate Princeſs was lodged. In the ſquare tower is a dungeon with a vaulted room above, over which had been three other ſtories. Some trees are yet remaining on this little ſpot; probably coeval with *Mary*, under whoſe ſhade ſhe may have ſat, expecting her eſcape at length effected by the enamoured *Douglas* *. This caſtle had before been a royal reſidence, but not for captive monarchs; having been granted from the crown by *Robert* III. to *Douglas*, Laird of *Loch-Leven*; but had been originally a ſeat of the *Culdees.*

Loch-leven caſtle.

* Hiſtorians differ in reſpect to the cauſe that influenced him to aſſiſt in his ſovereign's eſcape; ſome attribute it to his avarice, and think he was bribed with jewels, reſerved by *Mary*; others, that he was touched by a more generous paſſion: the laſt opinion is the moſt natural, conſidering the charms of the Queen and the youth of her deliverer.

The

The fiſh of this lake are Pike, ſmall Perch, fine Eels, and moſt excellent Trouts; the beſt and the reddeſt I ever ſaw; the largeſt about ſix pounds in weight. The fiſhermen gave me an account of a ſpecies they called the *Gally* Trout, which are only caught from *October* to *January*; are ſplit, ſalted and dried, for winter proviſion: by the deſcription, they certainly were our Char, only of a larger ſize than any we have in *England*, or *Wales*, ſome being two feet and a half long. The birds that breed on the iſles are Herring Gulls, Pewit Gulls, and great Terns, called here *Pictarnes*. Fiſh & birds.

Lay at a good inn, a ſingle houſe, about half a mile North of *Kinroſs*.

Made an excurſion about ſeven miles weſt, to ſee the *rumbling brig* at *Glen-devon*, a bridge of one arch, flung over a chaſm worn by the river *Devon*, about eighty feet deep, very narrow, and horrible to look down; the bottom, in many parts, is covered with fragments of rocks; in others, the waters are viſible, guſhing between the ſtones with great violence: the ſides, in many places, project, and almoſt lock in each other; trees ſhoot out in various ſpots, and contribute to encreaſe the gloom of the glen, while the ear is filled with the cawing of daws, the cooing of wood-pigeons, and the impetuous noiſe of the waters. July 25. Rumbling Brig.

A mile lower down is the *Cawdron Glen:* here the river, after a ſhort fall, drops on rocks hollowed in a ſtrange manner into large and deep cylindric cavities, open on one ſide, or formed into great circular cavities, like cauldrons *; from whence *Cawdron Glen.*

* In *Sweden*, and the North of *Germany*, ſuch holes as theſe are called *Giant's* Pots. *Kalm's Voy.* I. 121. and *Ph. Tranſ. abridg.* V. 165.

the name of the place: one in particular has the appearance of a vaſt brewing veſſel; and the water, by its great agitation, has acquired a yellow ſcum, exactly reſembling the yeſty working of malt liquor. Juſt beneath this the water darts down about thirty feet in form of a great white ſheet: the rocks below widen conſiderably, and their clifty ſides are fringed with wood. Beyond is a view of a fine meadowy vale, and the diſtant mountains near *Sterling*.

Caſtle *Campbell.*

Two miles north is *Caſtle Campbell*, ſeated on a ſteep peninſulated rock between vaſt mountains, having to the ſouth a boundleſs view through a deep glen ſhagged with bruſh wood; for the foreſts that once covered the country are now entirely deſtroyed. Formerly, from its darkſome ſituation, this pile was called the caſtle of *Gloom*; and all the names of the adjacent places were ſuitable: it was ſeated in the pariſh of *Dolor*, was bounded by the glens of *care*, and waſhed by the birns of *ſorrow*. This caſtle, with the whole territory belonging to the family of *Argyle*, underwent all the calamities of civil war in 1645; for its rival, the Marquis of *Montroſe*, carried fire and ſword through the whole eſtate. The caſtle was ruined; and its magnificent reliques exiſt, as a monument of the horror of the times. No wonder then that the *Marquis* experienced ſo woeful and ignominious a fate, when he fell into the power of ſo exaſperated a chieftain.

Returned to my inn along the foot of the *Ochil* hills, whoſe ſides were covered with a fine verdure, and fed great numbers of cattle and ſheep. The country below full of oats, and in a very improving ſtate: the houſes of the common people decent, but moſtly

moſtly covered with ſods; ſome were covered both with ſtraw and ſod. The inhabitants extremely civil, and never failed offering brandy, or whey, when I ſtopt to make enquiries at any of their houſes.

In the afternoon croſſed a branch of the ſame hills, which yielded plenty of oats; deſcended into *Straith-earn*, a beautifull vale, about thirty miles in length, full of rich meadows and corn fields, divided by the river *Earn*, which ſerpentines finely through the middle, falling into the *Tay*, of which there is a ſight at the eaſt end of the vale. It is prettily diverſified with groves of trees and gentlemen's houſes; among which, towards the weſt end, is *Caſtle Drummond*, the forfeited ſeat of the Earl of *Perth*. *Straith-earn.*

Caſtle Duplin *; the reſidence of the Earl of *Kinnoul*, ſeated on the north ſide of the vale, on the edge of a ſteep glen. Only a ſingle tower remains of the old caſtle, the reſt being modernized. The front commands a pleaſing view of the vale; behind are plantations, extending ſeveral miles in length; all flouriſh greatly, except thoſe of aſh. I remarked in the woods, ſome very large cheſnuts, horſe-cheſnuts, ſpruce and ſilver firs, cedar and arbor vitæ. Broad-leaved *laburnum* thrives in this country greatly, grows to a great ſize, and the wood is uſed in fineering.

Fruits ſucceed here very indifferently; even nonpareils require a wall to ripen: grapes, figs, and late Fruit.

* Near this place was the battle of *Duplin*, 1332, between the *Engliſh*, under the command of *Baliol*, and the *Scots*. The laſt were defeated, and ſuch a number of the name of *Hay* ſlain, that the family would have been extinct, had not ſeveral of their wives been left at home pregnant.

peaches, will not ripen: the winters begin early and end late, and are attended with very high winds. I
Labor. was informed that labor is dear here, notwithſtanding it is only eight-pence a day; the common people not being yet got into a method of working, ſo do very little for their wages. Notwithſtanding this, improvements are carried on in theſe parts with great ſpirit, both in planting and in agriculture. Lord *Kinnoul* planted laſt year not fewer than eighty thouſand trees, beſides *Scotch* firs; ſo provides future foreſts for the benefit of his ſucceſſors, and the embelliſhment of his country. In reſpect to agriculture, there are difficulties to ſtruggle with, for the country is without either coal or lime-ſtone; ſo that the lime is brought from the eſtate of the Earl of *Elgin*, near *Dumferline*, who, I was told, drew a conſiderable revenue from the kilns.

In *Caſtle Duplin* are ſome very good pictures; a remarkable one of *Luther*, *Bucer*, and *Catherine* the nun, by *Georgiani di Caſtel franco.*

A fine head of a ſecular prieſt, by *Titian.* St. *Nicholas* bleſſing three children. Two of cattle, by *Roſa di Tivoli.* A head of *Spencer.* *Ruben's* head, by himſelf. A fine head of *Butler*, by Sir *Peter Lely.* Of the old Counteſs of *Deſmond*, by *Rembrandt.* Mrs. *Tofts*, in the character of St. *Catherine*, by Sir *Godfrey Kneller.* Sir *George Haye*, of *Maginnis*, in armour, 1640; done at *Rome* by *L. Ferdinand.* *Haye*, Earl of *Carliſle*, in *Charles* the Firſt's time, young and very handſome, by *Cornelius Janſen.* The ſecond Earl of *Kinnoul*, by *Vandyk.* Chancellor *Haye*, by *Mytens.* A good portrait of Lord Treaſurer *Oxford*, by *Richardſon.* And a beautifull miniature of Sir *John Earnly.*

Aſcended

Aſcended the hill of *Moncrief*; the proſpect from thence is the glory of *Scotland*, and well merits the eulogia given it for the variety and richneſs of its views. On the ſouth and weſt appear *Straithern*, embelliſhed with the ſeats of Lord *Kinnoul*, Lord *Rollo*, and of ſeveral other gentlemen, the *Carſe*, or rich plain of *Gowrie*, *Stormont* hills, and the hill of *Kinnoul*, whoſe vaſt cliff is remarkable for its beautifull pebbles. The mæanders of the *Ern*, which winds more than any river I at this time had ſeen, are moſt enlivening additions to the ſcene. The laſt turn it takes forms a fine peninſula prettily planted, and juſt beyond it joins the *Tay*, whoſe æſtuary lies full in view, the ſea cloſing the proſpect on this ſide. JULY 27. Hill of *Moncrief*.

To the north lies the town of *Perth*, with a view of part of its magnificent bridge; which, with the fine woods called *Perth* Parks, the vaſt plain of *Straith-Tay*, the winding of that noble river, its iſlands, and the grand boundary, formed by the diſtant highlands, finiſh this matchleſs ſcene. The inhabitants of *Perth* are far from being blind to the beauties of their river; for with ſingular pleaſure they relate the tradition of the *Roman* army, when it came in ſight of the *Tay* *, burſting into the exclamation of, *Ecce Tiberim.*

On approaching the town are ſome pretty walks handſomely planted, and at a ſmall diſtance, the remains of ſome works of *Cromwel*, called *Oliver*'s Mount.

PERTH is large, and in general well built; two of the ſtreets are remarkably fine; in ſome of the PERTH.

* Taus, *Taciti vit. Agr.*

leſſer are yet a few wooden houſes in the old ſtyle; but as they decay, the magiſtrates prohibit the rebuilding them in the old way. There is but one pariſh, which has two churches, beſides meetings for ſeparatiſts, who are very numerous. One church, which belonged to a monaſtery, is very antient: not a veſtige of the laſt is now to be ſeen; for the diſciples of that rough apoſtle *Knox* made a general deſolation of every ædifice that had given ſhelter to the worſhippers of the church of *Rome*: it being one of his maxims, to pull down the neſts, and the rooks would fly away.

The flouriſhing ſtate of *Perth* is owing to two accidents: the firſt, that of numbers of *Cromwel*'s wounded officers and ſoldiers chuſing to reſide here, after he left the kingdom, who introduced a ſpirit of induſtry among the people: the other cauſe was the long continuance of the Earl of *Mar*'s army here in 1715, which occaſioned vaſt ſums of money being ſpent in the place: but this town, as well as all *Scotland*, dates its proſperity from the year 1745, the government of this part of *Great Britain* having never been ſettled till a little after that time. The rebellion was a diſorder violent in its operation, but ſalutary in its effects.

Trade. The trade of *Perth* is conſiderable: it exports annually one hundred and fifty thouſand pounds worth of linnen, ten thouſand of wheat and barley, and about the ſame in cured ſalmon. That fiſh is taken there in vaſt abundance; three thouſand have been caught in one morning, weighing, one with another, ſixteen pounds; the whole capture, forty-eight thouſand pounds. The fiſhery begins at St. *Andrew*'s

Andrew's Day, and ends *Auguſt* 26th, old ſtyle. The rents of the fiſheries amount to three thouſand pounds *per annum*.

I was informed that ſmelts come up this river in *May* and *June*.

There has been in theſe parts a very great fiſhery of pearl, got out of the freſh-water muſcles. From the year 1761 to 1764, 10,000l. worth were ſent to *London*, and ſold from 10s. to 1l. 16s. *per* ounce. I was told that a pearl has been taken there that weighed 33 grains; but this fiſhery is at preſent exhauſted, from the avarice of the undertakers: it once extended as far as *Lough-Tay*. Pearl.

Gowrie Houſe is ſhewn to all ſtrangers; formerly the property and reſidence of the Earl of *Gowrie*, whoſe tragical end and myſterious conſpiracy (if conſpiracy there was) are ſtill freſh in the minds of the people of *Perth*. At preſent the houſe is occupied by ſome companies of artillery. I was ſhewn the ſtaircaſe where the unhappy nobleman was killed, the window the frighted monarch *James* roared out of, and that he eſcaped through, when he was ſaved from the fury of the populace, by Baily *Roy*, a friend of *Gowrie*'s, who was extremely beloved in the town. *Gowrie* conſpiracy.

From the little traditions preſerved in the palace, it ſeems as if *Gowrie* had not the leſt intent of murthering the King: on the day his Majeſty came to *Perth*, the Earl was engaged to a wedding-dinner with the Dean of Guild: when the account of the king's deſign reached him he changed color, on being taken ſo unprovided; but the Dean forced him to accept the nuptial feaſt, which was ſent over to the Earl's houſe.

When the king fled he paſſed by the ſeat of Sir *William Moncrief*, near *Ern-bridge*, who happening to be walking out at that time, heard from the mouth of his intrepid Majeſty the whole relation; but the Knight found it ſo marvellous and ſo diſjointed, as plainly to tell the King, *that if it was a true ſtory, it was a very ſtrange one.*

Gowrie was a moſt accompliſhed gentleman: after he had finiſhed his ſtudies he held the Profeſſor of Philoſophy's chair for two years, in one of the *Italian* univerſities.

Croſs the *Tay* on a temporary bridge; the ſtone bridge, which is to conſiſt of nine arches, being at this time unfiniſhed; the largeſt arch is ſeventy-ſix feet wide; when complete, it promiſes to be a moſt magnificent ſtructure. The river here is very violent, and admits of ſcarce any navigation above; but ſhips of eighty or ninety tuns come as far as the town.

Scone. *Scone* lies about a mile and half higher up, on the eaſt bank of the river. There was once here an abby of great antiquity *, which was burnt by the reforming zealots of *Dundee*. The preſent palace was begun by Earl *Gowrie*; but, on his death, being granted by *James* VI. to his favorite, S.r *David Murray*, of *Goſpatrie*, was completed by him; who, in gratitude to the king, has, in ſeveral parts of the houſe, put up the royal arms. The houſe is built round two courts; the dining-room is large and handſome, has an antient but magnificent chimney-piece, the king's arms, with this motto,

Nobis hæc invicta miſerunt centum ſex Proavi.

* Founded by *Alexander* I. 1114, for canons regular of St. *Auguſtine*.

Beneath

Beneath are the *Murray* arms. In the drawing-room is ſome good old tapeſtry, with an excellent figure of *Mercury*. In a ſmall bed-chamber is a medly ſcripture-piece in needle-work, with a border of animals, pretty well done; the work of *Mary Stuart*, during her confinement in *Loch-leven* caſtle: but the houſe in general is in a manner unfurniſhed.

The gallery is about a hundred and fifty-five feet long; the top arched, divided into compartments, filled with paintings, in water colors, of different ſorts of huntings; and that *Nimrod*, *James* VI. and his train, appear in every piece.

Till the deſtruction of the abby, the kings of *Scotland* were crowned here, ſitting in the famous wooden chair, which *Edward* I. tranſported to *Weſtminſter-Abby*, much to the mortification of the *Scots*, who eſteemed it as their palladium. *Charles* II. before the battle of *Worceſter*, was crowned in the preſent chapel. The old Pretender reſided at *Scone* for a conſiderable time in 1715, and his ſon made it a viſit in 1745.

Re-paſſed the *Tay* at *Bullion*'s Boat; viſited the field of *Loncarty*, celebrated for the great victory * obtained by the *Scots* over the *Danes*, by means of the gallant peaſant *Hay* and his two ſons, who, with no other weapons than the yokes which they ſnatched from their oxen then at plough, firſt put a ſtop to the flight of their countrymen, and afterwards led them on to conqueſt. The noble family of *Hay* are deſcended from this ruſtic hero, and in memory of their action, bear for their arms the inſtrument *Loncarty.*

* In the time of *Kenneth*, who began his reign in 976.

of

of their victory, with the alluſive motto of *Sub jugo*. There are on the ſpot ſeveral *tumuli*, in which are frequently found bones depoſited in looſe ſtones, diſpoſed in form of a coffin. Not remote is a ſpot which ſupplied me with far more agreeable ideas; a tract of ground, which in 1732 was a meer bog, but now converted into good meadows, and about fifty acres covered with linnen; ſeveral other parts with buildings, and all the apparatus of the linnen manufacture, extremely curious and worth ſeeing, carried on by the induſtrious family of the *Sandimans*, who annually make four hundred thouſand yards of linnen.

The country is good, full of barley, oats, and flax in abundance; but after a few miles travelling, is ſucceeded by a black heath: ride through a beautifull plantation of pines, and after deſcending an eaſy ſlope the plain beneath ſuddenly contracts itſelf into a narrow glen: the proſpect before me ſtrongly marked the entrance into the *Highlands*, the hills that bounded it on each ſide being lofty and rude. On the left was *Birnam* Wood, which ſeems never to have recovered the march its anceſtors made to *Dunſinane*: I was ſhewn at a great diſtance a high ridge of hills, where ſome remains of that famous fortreſs * (*Macbeth*'s caſtle) are ſaid yet to exiſt.

Birnam Wood.

Dunſinane.

The paſs into the *Highlands* is awefully magnificent; high, craggy, and often naked mountains preſent themſelves to view, approach very near each other, and in many parts are fringed with wood, overhanging and darkening the *Tay*, that rolls with great rapidity beneath. After ſome advance

P. Sandby pinx.r

Dunkeld Cathedral

P. Mazell sculp.t

vance in this hollow, a moſt beautifull knowl, covered with pines, appears full in view; and ſoon after, the town of *Dunkeld*, ſeated under and environed by crags, partly naked, partly wooded, with ſummits of a vaſt height. Lay at *Inver*, a good inn, on the weſt ſide of the river. *Dunkell.*

Croſſed it in a boat, attended by a tame ſwan, which was perpetually ſolliciting our favours by putting its neck over the ſides of the ferry-boat. Land in the Duke of *Athol's* gardens, which are extremely pleaſing, waſhed by the river, and commanding from different parts of the walks the moſt beautifull and picturesque views of wild and gloomy nature that can be conceived. Trees of all kinds grow here extremely well; and even ſo ſouthern a ſhrub as *Portugal* laurel flouriſhes greatly. In the gardens are the ruins of the cathedral, once a magnificent ædifice, as appears by the beautifull round pillars ſtill ſtanding; but the choir is preſerved, and at preſent uſed as a church. In the burial-place of the family is a large monument of the Marquis of *Athol*, hung with the arms of the numerous connections of the family. In another part is a tomb of an old biſhop. JULY 28.

On the other ſide the river is a pleaſing walk along the banks of the water of *Bran* *, a great and rapid torrent, full of immenſe ſtones. On a rock at the end of the walk is a neat building, impending over a moſt horrible chaſm, into which the river precipitates itſelf with great noiſe and fury from a conſiderable height. The windows of the pavillion are formed of painted glaſs; ſome of the

* Rivers in *Scotland* are very frequently called *waters*.

panes

panes are red, which makes the water reſemble a fiery cataract. About a mile further is another *rumbling brig*, like, but inferior in grandeur, to that near *Kinroſs*.

The town of *Dunkeld* is ſmall, and has a ſmall linnen manufacture. Much company reſorts here, in the ſummer months, for the benefit of drinking goats milk and whey: I was informed here, that thoſe animals will eat ſerpents; as it is well known that ſtags do.

After a ride of two miles along a narrow ſtrait, amidſt trees, and often in ſight of the *Tay*, was driven by rain into a fiſherman's hut, who entertained me with an account of his buſineſs: ſaid he paid ten pounds *per ann.* for the liberty of two or three miles of the river; ſold the firſt fiſh of the ſeaſon at three-pence a pound; after that, got three ſhillings *per* fiſh. The houſes in theſe parts began to be covered with broom, which laſts three or four years: their inſides mean, and very ſcantily furniſhed; but the owners civil, ſenſible, and of the quickeſt apprehenſions.

The ſtrait now widens into a vale plentifull in oats, barley and flax, and well peopled: on the right is the junction of the *Tay* and the *Tumel*: the channels of theſe rivers are wide, full of gravel, the mark of their devaſtation during floods. Due north is the road to *Blair* and *Fort Auguſtus*, through the noted paſs of *Killicrankie*; turn to the left; ride oppoſite to *Caſtle Menzies*: reach *Taymouth*, the ſeat of the Earl of *Breadalbane*.

JULY 29, &c. *Taymouth.*

*Taymouth** lies in a vale ſcarce a mile broad, very fertile, bounded on each ſide by high mountains finely planted. Thoſe on the ſouth are covered with trees, or with corn fields, far up their ſides. The hills on the north are planted with pines and other trees, and vaſtly ſteep, and have a very *alpine* look; but particularly reſemble the great ſlope oppoſite the *grande Chartreuſe* in *Dauphiné*. His Lordſhip's policy** ſurrounds the houſe, which ſtands in the park, and is one of the few in which fallow deer are ſeen.

The ground is in remarkable fine order, owing to his Lordſhip's aſſiduity in clearing it from ſtones, with which it was once covered. A *Blaſter* was in conſtant employ to blaſt the great ſtones with gunpowder; for, by reaſon of their ſize, there was no other method of removing them.

Walks.

The *Berceau* walk is very magnificent, compoſed of great trees, forming a fine *gothic* arch; and probably that ſpecies of architecture owed its origin to ſuch vaulted ſhades. The walk on the bank of the *Tay* is fifty feet wide, and two and twenty hundred yards long; but is to be continued as far as the junction of the *Tay* and the *Lion*, which is about as far more. The firſt runs on the ſides of the walk with great rapidity, is clear, but not colorleſs, for its pellucidneſs is like that of brown cryſtal; as is the caſe with moſt of the rivers of *Scotland*, which receive their tinge from the bogs.

* Its name, in old maps, is *Balloch*; i. e. the mouth of the loch.

** This word here ſignifies improvements, or demeſne: when uſed by a merchant, or tradeſman, ſignifies their warehouſes, ſhops, and the like.

The,

The *Tay* has here a wooden bridge two hundred feet long, leading to a white ſeat on the ſide of the oppoſite hill, commanding a fine view up and down *Straith-Tay*. The rich meadows beneath, the winding of the river, the beginning of *Lough-Tay*, the diſcharge of the river out of it, the neat village and church of *Kenmor*, form a moſt pleaſing and magnificent proſpect.

Lough-Tay. The view from the temple of *Venus* is that of the lake, with a nearer ſight of the church and village, and the diſcharge of the river. The lake is about a mile broad, and about fifteen long, bounded on each ſide by lofty mountains; makes three great bends, which adds to its beauty. Thoſe on the ſouth are well planted, and finely cultivated high up; interſperſed with the habitations of the *Highlanders*, not ſingly, but in ſmall groupes, as if they loved ſociety or clanſhip: they are very ſmall, mean, and without windows or chimnies, and are the diſgrace of *North Britain*, as its lakes and rivers are its glory. *Lough-Tay* is, in many places, a hundred fathoms deep, and within as many yards of the ſhore, fifty-four.

Till the preſent year, this lake was ſuppoſed to be as incapable of freezing as *Lough-Neſs*, *Lough-Earn*, and *Lough-Each*; tho' *Lough-Raynac*, and even *Lough-Fine*, an arm of the ſea, often does. But in *March* laſt, ſo rigorous and uncommon was the cold, that about the 20th of that month this vaſt body of water was frozen over, in one part, from ſide to ſide, in the ſpace of one night; and ſo ſtrong was the ice, as greatly to damage a boat which was caught in it.

Lough-

Lough-Tay abounds with Pike, Perch, Eels, Salmon and Trout; of the laſt, ſome have been taken that weighed above thirty pounds. Of theſe ſpecies, the *Highlanders* abhor Eels, and alſo Lampries, fancying, from the form, that they are too nearly related to Serpents *.

The north ſide is leſs wooded, but more cultivated. The vaſt hill of *Laurs*, with beds of ſnow on it, through great part of the year, riſes above the reſt, and the ſtill loftier mountain of *Benmor* cloſes the view far beyond the end of the lake. All this country abounds with game, ſuch as Grous, Ptarmigans **, Stags, and a peculiar ſpecies of Hare, which is found only on the ſummits of the higheſt hills, and never mixes with the common kind, which is frequent enough in the vales †. This ſpecies is grey in ſummer, white in winter; is ſmaller than the brown Hare, and more delicate meat. White Hare.

The *Ptarmigans* inhabit the very ſummits of the higheſt mountains, amidſt the rocks, perching among the grey ſtones, and during ſummer are ſcarce to be diſtinguiſhed from them, by reaſon of their color. They ſeldom take long flights, but fly about like pigeons; are ſilly birds, and ſo tame as to ſuffer a ſtone to be flung at them without riſing. It is not neceſſary to have a dog to find them. They taſte ſo like a Grous, as to be ſcarce Ptarmigan.

diſtinguiſhable.

* I was informed, that at the head of the lake are the remains of an old caſtle, called *Finlarig*, belonging to Lord *Breadalbane*, and of a park finely wooded with old oaks, cheſnuts, and other timber.

** *Br. Zool. illuſtr.* 21. *tab.* xiii.

† The ſame, *p.* 40. *tab.* xlvii.

diſtinguiſhable. During winter, their plumage, except a few feathers in the tail, are of a pure white, the color of the ſnow, in which they bury themſelves in heaps, as a protection from the rigorous air.

Birds. *Royſton* Crows, called here Hooded Crows, and in the *Erſe*, *Feanagh*, are very common, and reſide here the whole year. They breed in the hills, in all ſorts of trees; lay ſix eggs; have a ſhriller note than the common ſort; are much more miſchievous; pick out the eyes of lambs, and even of horſes, when engaged in bogs; but, for want of other food, will eat cranberries, and other mountain berries.

Ring Ouzels breed among the hills, and in autumn deſcend in flocks to feed on the berries of the wicken trees.

Sea Eagles breed in ruined towers, but quit the country in winter; the black Eagles continue there the whole year.

It is very difficult to leave the environs of this delightfull place: and, before I go within doors, I muſt recall to mind the fine winding walks on the ſouth ſide of the hills, the great beech ſixteen feet in girth, the picturesque birch with its long ſtreaming branches, the hermitage, the great cataracts adjacent, and the darkſome chaſm beneath. I muſt enjoy over again the view of the fine reach of the *Tay*, and its union with the broad water of the *Lion*: I muſt ſtep down to view the druidical circles of ſtones, called in the *Erſe*, *Tibberd*; and laſtly, I muſt viſit *Tay-bridge*, and, as far as my pen can contribute, extend the fame of our military countrymen,

Tay-bridge

Cascade near Tapmouth.

Wrinkgrave pinx.t

W. Mazell sculp.t

trymen, who, among other works worthy of the *Romans*, founded this bridge, and left its hiſtory inſcribed in theſe terms:

Mirare
viam hanc militarem
Ultra *Romanos* terminos
M. Paſſuum CCL. hac illac
extenſam;
Teſquis et paludibus inſultantem
per Montes rupeſque patefactam
et indignanti TAVO
ut cernis inſtratum,
Opus hoc arduum ſuâ ſolertiâ
Et decennali militum operâ,
A. Ær. Xnæ 1733. Poſuit G. WADE
Copiarum in SCOTIA Præfectus.
Ecce quantum valeant
Regis GEORGII II. Auſpiciâ.

Taymouth is a large houſe, a caſtle modernized. The moſt remarkable part of its furniture is the works of the famous *Jameſon* *, the *Scotch Vandyk*, an eleve of this family. That ſingular performance of his, the genealogical picture, is in good preſervation. Sir *Duncan Campbell*, Laird of *Lochon*, is placed recumbent at the foot of a tree, with a branch; on the right is a ſingle head of his eldeſt ſon, the chief of the *Argyle* family; but on the *Jameſon.*

* Son of an architect at *Aberdeen*; ſtudied under *Rubens*, at *Antwerp*. *Charles* I. ſat to him, and preſented him with a diamond ring. He always drew himſelf with his hat on. His prices were 20*l*. *Scots*, or 1*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*. *Engliſh*, *per* head: was born in 1586; died at *Edinburgh*, 1644. For a further account, conſult Mr. *Walpole's* Anecdotes of Painting.

various ramifications; are the names of his deſcendents, and along the body of the tree are nine ſmall heads, in oval frames, with the names on the margins, all done with great neatneſs: the ſecond ſon was firſt of the houſe of *Breadalbane*, which branched from the other about four hundred years ago. In a corner is inſcribed, *The Geneologie of the houſe of* Glenorquhie *Quhairof is deſcendit ſundrie nobil & worthie houſes.* Jameſon *faciebat.* 1635. Its ſize is eight feet by five. In the ſame room are about twenty heads of perſons of the family; among others, that of a lady, ſo very ugly, that a wag, on ſeeing it, with lifted hands pronounced, that ſhe was *fearfully and wonderfully made.* There are in the ſame houſe ſeveral heads by *Jameſon*; but many of them unfortunately ſpoiled in the mending.

In the library is a ſmall book, called, from the binding, the *black book*, with ſome beautifull drawings in it, on vellum, of the *Breadalbane* family, in water-colors. In the firſt page is old Sir *Duncan*, between two other figures; then follow ſeveral chiefs of the family, among whom is Sir *Colin*, Knight of *Rhodes*, who died 1480, aged 80. At the end is a manuſcript hiſtory of the family, ending, I think, in 1633.

JULY 30. Went to divine ſervice at *Kinmore* * church, which, with the village, was re-built, in the neateſt manner; by the preſent Lord *Breadalbane:* they ſtand beautifully on a ſmall headland, projecting into the lake. His Lordſhip permits the inhabitants to live rent-free, on condition they exerciſe ſome trade, and keep their houſes clean: ſo that,

* Or the Great Head.

by

by theſe terms, he not only ſaves the expence of ſending, on every trifling occaſion, to *Perth* or *Crief*, but has got ſome as good workmen, in common trades, as any in his Majeſty's dominions. The congregation was numerous, decent, attentive, ſtill, well and neatly clad, and not a ragged or ſlovenly perſon among them. There were two ſervices, one in *Engliſh*, the other in *Erſe*. After the firſt, numbers of people, of both ſexes, went out of church, and ſeating themſelves in the church-yard, made, in their motly habits, a gay and picturesque appearance. The devotion of the common people, on the uſual days of worſhip, is as much to be admired, as their conduct at the ſacrament is to be cenſured. It is celebrated but once in a year; when there are, in ſome places, three thouſand communicants, and as many idle ſpectators, as can crowd each ſide of a long table, and the elements are rudely ſhoven from one to another; and in ſome places, fighting and other indecencies enſue; it is often made a ſeaſon for debauchery; ſo, to this day, *Jack* cannot be perſuaded to eat his meat like a chriſtian *. *Highland* congregation.

Every Sunday a collection is made for the ſick or neceſſitous; for poor's rates are unknown in every country pariſh in *Scotland*. Notwithſtanding the common people are but juſt rouzed from their native indolence, very few beggars are ſeen in *North Britain*: either they are full maſters of the leſſon of being content with a very little; or, what is more probable, they are poſſeſſed of a ſpirit that will

* *Tale of a Tub*; formerly, the ſacrament was adminiſtered but once in two years.

ſtruggle hard with neceſſity before it will bend to the aſking of alms.

Viſited a pretty little iſland, tufted with trees, in *Loch-Tay*, not far from the ſhore: on it are the ruins of a priory, or dependent on that at *Scoone*; founded in 1122, by *Alexander* the Firſt, in which were depoſited the remains of his Queen *Sybilla*, natural daughter to *Henry* I. it was founded by *Alexander* to have the prayers of the Monks for the repoſe of his ſoul, and that of his royal conſort *, To this iſland the *Campbells* retreated, during the ſucceſſes of the Marquiſs of *Montroſe*, where they defended themſelves againſt that hero, which was one cauſe of his violent reſentment againſt the whole name.

JULY 31. Rode to *Glen-lion*; went by the ſide of the river † that gives name to it. It has now loſt its antient title of *Duie*, or *Black*, given it on account of a great battle between the *Mackays* and the *Macgregors*; after which, the conquerors are ſaid to have ſtained the water with red, by waſhing in it their bloody ſwords and ſpears. On the right is a rocky hill, called *Shi-hallen*, or the Paps. Enter *Glen-lion* through a ſtrait paſs: the vale is narrow, but fertile; the banks of the river ſteep, rocky, and wooded; through which appear the rapid water of the *Lion*. On the north is a round fortreſs, on the top of the hill; to which, in old times, the natives retreated, on any invaſion. A little further, on a plain, is a ſmall *Roman* camp ‡, called by the High-

* As appears from a grant made by that Monarch of the iſle in *Loch-Tay*, *Ut Eccleſia* DEI *ibi pro me et pro Anima* SYBILLÆ *Reginæ ibi defunctæ fabricetur*, &c.

† This river freezes; but the *Tay*, which receives it, never does.

‡ It poſſibly might have been made during the expedition of *Severus*, who penetrated to the extremity of this iſland: it was the moſt northern work of the *Romans* I had any intelligence of.

landers

landers *Fortingal*, or the Fort of the Strangers: themſelves they ſtyle *Na-ſian*, or deſcendents of *Fingal*. In *Fortingal* church are the remains of a prodigious yew-tree, whoſe ruins meaſured fifty-ſix feet and a half in circumference. Great yew.

Saw at a gentleman's houſe in *Glen-lion*, a curious walking-ſtaff, belonging to one of his anceſtors: it was iron caſed in leather, five feet long; at the top a neat pair of extended wings, like a *caduceus*; but, on being ſhook, a poniard, two feet nine inches long, darted out.

He alſo favoured me with the ſight of a very antient brotche, which the Highlanders uſe, like the *fibula* of the *Romans*, to faſten their veſt: it is made of ſilver, is round, with a bar croſs the middle, from whence are two tongues to faſten the folds of the garments: one ſide is ſtudded with pearl, or coarſe gems, in a very rude manner; on the other, are certain letters I could not make out.

Return ſouth, and come at once in ſight of *Loch-Tay*. The day being very fine and calm, the whole ſcene was moſt beautifully repeated in the water. I muſt not omit that on the north ſide of this lake is a moſt excellent road, which runs the whole length of it, leading to *Teindrum* and *Inveraray*, in *Argyleſhire*, and is the route which travellers muſt take, who make what I call the *petit tour** of *Scotland*. This whole road was made at the

* Which comprehends the route I have deſcribed; adding to it, from *Taymouth*, along the road, on the ſide of the lake, to *Killin*, 16 miles; from thence to *Teindrum*, 20; *Glenorchie*, 12; *Inveraray*, 16; *Luſs*, on the banks of *Loch-lomond*, 30; *Dunbarton*, 12; *Glaſgow*, 15; *Sterling*, 31; *Edinburgh*, by *Hopetoun*-Houſe, 35; a tract unparalleled, for the variety, and frequency of fine and magnificent ſcenery.

ſole expence of the preſent Lord *Breadalbane*, who, to facilitate the travelling, alſo erected thirty-two ſtone-bridges over the torrents that ruſh from the mountains into the lake. They will find the whole country excell in roads, partly military, partly done by ſtatute labor, and much by the munificence of the great men.

Roads.

"I was informed, that Lord *Breadalbane*'s eſtate was ſo extenſive that he could ride a hundred miles an end on it, even as far as the Weſt Sea, where he has alſo ſome iſlands. Theſe great properties are divided into diſtricts, called *Officiaries:* a ground officer preſides over each, and has three, four, or five hundred men under his care: he ſuperintends the duties due from each to their Lord, ſuch as fetching peat, bringing coal from *Perth*, &c. which they do, at their own expence, on horſes backs, travelling in ſtrings, the tail of one horſe being faſtened by a cord, which reaches to the head of the next: the horſes are little, and generally white or grey; and as the farms are very ſmall, it is common for four people to keep a plough between them, each furniſhing a horſe, and this is called a horſe gang.

The north ſide of *Loch-Tay* is very populous; for in ſixteen ſquare miles are ſeventeen hundred and eighty-ſix ſouls: on the other ſide, about twelve hundred. The country, within theſe thirty years, is grown very induſtrious, and manufactures a great deal of thread. They ſpin with rocks *, which they do while they attend their cattle on the hills;

* Their Lord gives among them annually a great number of ſpinning-wheels.

and,

and, at the three or four fairs in the year, held at *Taymouth*, about ſixteen hundred pounds worth of yarn is ſold out of *Breadalbane* only.

Much of this may be owing to the good ſenſe and humanity of the chieftain; but much again is owing to the abolition of the feudal tenures, or vaſſalage; for before that was effected (which was done by the influence of a Chancellor *, whoſe memory *Scotland* gratefully adores for that ſervice) the Strong oppreſſed the Weak, the Rich the Poor. Courts indeed were held, and juries called; but juries of vaſſals, too dependent and too timid to be relied on for the execution of true juſtice.

Leave *Taymouth*; ford the *Lion*, and ride above it thro' ſome woods: on the left burſts out a fine caſcade, in a deep hollow, covered with trees: at a ſmall diſtance to the weſt is *Caſtle-Garth*, a ſmall caſtle ſeated like caſtle *Campbell*, between two deep glens: keep aſcending a ſteep hill, but the corn country continues for a while: the ſcene then changes for a wild, black, and mountainous heath; deſcend into *Raynach*, a meadowy plain, tolerably fertile: the lake of the ſame name extends from Eaſt to Weſt; is about eleven miles long, and one broad: the Northern banks appeared very barren; part of the Southern finely covered with a foreſt of pine and birch, the firſt natural woods I had ſeen of pines: rode a good way into it, but obſerved no trees of any ſize, except a birch ſixteen feet in circumference: the ground beneath the trees is co-

Aug. 1.

Raynach.

Pine Foreſt.

* Earl of *Hardwick*.

vered with heath, bilberies, and dwarf arbutus, whoſe gloſſy leaves make a pretty appearance: this place gives ſhelter to black game, and is at preſent the fartheſt Southern reſort of roes, for very few ever ſtraggle lower down: near theſe woods is a ſaw-mill, which brings in about 180l. *per ann.* the deal, which is the red ſort, is ſold in plank to different parts of the country, carried on horſes backs, for the trees are now grown ſo ſcarce as not to admit of exportation*.

The lake affords no other fiſh than trouts, and bull trouts; the laſt, as I was informed, are ſometimes taken of the length of four feet and a half: many water fowl breed in the birns or little ſtreams that trickle into the lake; among others different ſort of grebes, and divers: I was told of one which the inhabitants call *Turuvachal*, that makes a great noiſe before ſtorms, and by their deſcription ſeems to be the *Fluder* of *Geſner*.

The Poet *Struan.* This country was once the property of *Robertſon*, of *Struan*, who had been in the rebellion of 1715; had his eſtate reſtored, but in 1745 rebelling a ſecond time, the country was burnt, and the eſtate annexed to the crown: he returned a few years after, and died as he lived, a moſt abandoned ſot; notwithſtanding which he had a genius for poetry, and left behind him a volume of elegies, and other pieces, in ſome of which he elegantly laments the ravages of war among his vaſſals, and the loſs of his favourite ſcenes, and in particular his fountain *Argentine*.

* Some Pot-Aſh is alſo made of the Birch Wood:

The

The country is perfectly highland; and in ſpite of the intercourſe this and the neighboring parts have of late years had with the reſt of the world, it ſtill retains ſome of its antient cuſtoms and ſuperſtitions; they decline daily, but leaſt their memory ſhould be loſt, I ſhall mention ſeveral that are ſtill practiſed, or but very lately diſuſed in the tract I had paſſed over. Such a record will have this advantage when the follies are quite extinct, in teaching the unſhackled and enlightened mind the difference between the pure ceremonies of religion, and the wild and anile flights of ſuperſtition. Superſtitions.

The belief in ſpectres ſtill exiſts; of which I had a remarkable proof while I was in the county of *Breadalbane:* a poor viſionary, who had been working in his cabbage-garden, imagined that he was raiſed ſuddenly into the air, and conveyed over a wall into an adjacent corn-field; that he found himſelf ſurrounded by a crowd of men and women, many of whom he knew to have been dead ſome years, and who appeared to him ſkimming over the tops of the unbended corn, and mingling together like bees going to hive: that they ſpoke an unknown language, and with a hollow ſound: that they very roughly puſhed him to and fro; but on his uttering the name of GOD, all vaniſhed but a female ſprite, who ſeizing him by the ſhoulder, obliged him to promiſe an aſſignation, at that very hour, that day ſevenight: that he then found that his hair was all tied in double knots, and that he had almoſt loſt the uſe of his ſpeech: that he kept his word with the ſpectre, whom he ſoon ſaw come floating thro' the air towards him: that he ſpoke to her, but ſhe told Spectres.

told him at that time ſhe was in too much haſte to attend to him, but bid him go away, and no harm ſhould befall him; and ſo the affair reſted when I left the country. But it is incredible the miſchief theſe *Ægri Somnia* did in the neighborhood: the friends and relation of the deceaſed, whom the old Dreamer had named, were in the utmoſt anxiety at finding them in ſuch bad company in the other world: the almoſt extinct belief of the old idle tales began again to gain ground, and the good, miniſter will have many a weary diſcourſe and exhortation before he can eradicate the abſurd ideas this idle ſtory has revived.

In this part of the country the notion of witchcraft is quite loſt: it was obſerved to ceaſe almoſt immediately on the repeal of the witch act; a proof what a dangerous inſtrument it was in the hands of the vindictive, or of the credulous.

Unlucky day. Among the ſuperſtitious cuſtoms theſe are the moſt ſingular. A Highlander never begins anything of conſequence on the day of the week on which the 3d of *May* falls, which he ſtyles *Lagh Sheachanna na bleanagh*, or the diſmal day.

Bel-tein. On the 1ſt of *May*, the herdſmen of every village hold their *Bel-tein* *, a rural ſacrifice: they cut a ſquare trench on the ground, leaving the turf in the middle; on that they make a fire of wood, on which they dreſs a large caudle of eggs, butter, oatmeal and milk; and bring, beſides the ingredients of the caudle, plenty of beer and whiſky;

* My account of this, and every other ceremony mentioned in this Journal, was communicated to me by gentlemen reſident on the ſpot where they were performed.

for

for each of the company muſt contribute ſomething. The rites begin with ſpilling ſome of the caudle on the ground, by way of libation: on that, every one takes a cake of oatmeal, upon which are raiſed nine ſquare knobs, each dedicated to ſome particular being, the ſuppoſed preſerver of their flocks and herds, or to ſome particular animal, the real deſtroyer of them: each perſon then turns his face to the fire, breaks off a knob, and flinging it over his ſhoulders, ſays, *This I give to thee, preſerve thou my horſes; this to thee, preſerve thou my ſheep*; and ſo on. After that, they uſe the ſame ceremony to the noxious animals: *This I give to thee, O Fox! ſpare thou my lambs; this to thee, O hooded Crow! this to thee, O Eagle!*

When the ceremony is over they dine on the caudle; and after the feaſt is finiſhed, what is left is hid by two perſons deputed for that purpoſe; but on the next *Sunday* they re-aſſemble, and finiſh the reliques of the firſt entertainment *.

On the death of a Highlander, the corps being ſtretched on a board, and covered with a coarſe linnen Funeral cuſtoms.

* A cuſtom, ſavoring of the *Scotch Bel-tein*, prevails in *Glouceſterſhire*, particularly about *Newent* and the neighboring pariſhes, on the twelfth day, or on the *Epiphany*, in the evening: all the ſervants of every particular farmer aſſemble together in one of the fields that has been ſown with wheat; on the border of which, in the moſt conſpicuous or moſt elevated place, they make twelve fires of ſtraw, in a row; around one of which, made larger than the reſt, they drink a chearful glaſs of cyder to their maſter's health, ſucceſs to the future harveſt, and then returning home they feaſt on cakes, made of carraways, &c. ſoak'd in cyder, which they claime as a reward for their paſt labors in ſowing the grain. This ſeems to reſemble a cuſtom of the antient *Danes*, who, in their addreſſes to their rural deities, emptied, on every invocation, a cup in honour of them. NIORDI *et* FREJÆ *memoria poculis recolebatur, annua ut ipſis contingeret felicitas, frugumque et reliquæ annonæ uberrimus proventus.* Worm. Monum. Dan. lib. i. *p.* 28.

linnen wrapper, the friends lay on the breaſt of the deceaſed a wooden platter, containing a ſmall quantity of ſalt and earth, ſeparate and unmixed; the earth, an emblem of the corruptible body; the ſalt, an emblem of the immortal ſpirit. All fire is extinguiſhed where a corps is kept; and it is reckoned ſo ominous, for a dog or cat to paſs over it, that the poor animal is killed without mercy.

Late-wake. The *Late-wake* is a ceremony uſed at funerals: the evening after the death of any perſon, the relations and friends of the deceaſed meet at the houſe, attended by bagpipe or fiddle; the neareſt of kin, be it wife, ſon, or daughter, opens a melancholy ball, dancing and greeting; *i. e.* crying violently at the ſame time; and this continues till day-light; but with ſuch gambols and frolicks, among the younger part of the company, that the loſs which occaſioned them is often more than ſupplied by the conſequences of that night. If the corps remains unburied for two nights the ſame rites are renewed. Thus, *Scythian*-like, they rejoice at the deliverance of their friends out of this life of miſery.

Coranich. The *Coranich*, or ſinging at funerals, is ſtill in uſe in ſome places: the ſongs are generally in praiſe of the deceaſed; or a recital of the valiant deeds of him, or anceſtors. I had not the fortune to be preſent at any in *North Britain*, but formerly aſſiſted at one in the ſouth of *Ireland*, where it was performed in the fullneſs of horror. The cries are called by the *Iriſh* the *'Ulogohne* and *Hûllulu*, two words extremely expreſſive of the ſou.. uttered on theſe occaſions, and being of *Celtic* ſtock, Etymologiſts would ſwear to be the origin of the ολολυγων

of

of the *Greeks*, and *Ululatus* of the *Latins*. *Virgil* is very fond of uſing the laſt, whenever any of his females are diſtreſſed; as are others of the *Roman* Poets, and generally on occaſions ſimilar to this.

It was my fortune to arrive at a certain town in *Kerry*, at the time that a perſon of ſome diſtinction departed this life: my curioſity led me to the houſe, where the funeral ſeemed conducted in the pureſt claſſical form.

Quodcunque aſpicerem luctus gemituſque ſonabant,
Formaque non taciti funeris intùs erat.

In ſhort, the *conclamatio* was ſet up by the friends in the ſame manner as *Virgil* deſcribes that conſequential of *Dido*'s death.

Lamentis gemituque et fœmineo ululatu
Tecta fremunt.

Immediately after this followed another ceremony, fully deſcribed by *Cambden*, in his account of the manners of the antient *Iriſh*; the earneſt expoſtulations and reproaches given to the deceaſed, for quitting this world, where ſhe enjoyed ſo many bleſſings, ſo good a huſband, ſuch fine children. This cuſtom is of great antiquity, for *Euryalus*'s mother makes the ſame pathetic addreſs to her dead ſon.

Tune illa ſenectæ
Sera meæ requies? potuiſti relinquere ſolam
Crudelis?

But when the time approached for carrying out the corps the cry was redoubled.

Tremulis ululatibus æthera complent.

A numerous band of females waiting in the outer court, to attend the herſe, and to pay (in chorus) the

the laſt tribute of their voices. The habit of this ſorrowing train, and the neglect of their perſons, were admirably ſuited to the occaſion: their robes were black, and flowing, reſembling the antient *Palla*; their hair long, and diſheveled: I might ſay,

Vidi egomet nigra ſuccinctam vadere palla
Canidiam; *pedibus nudis, paſſoque capillo*
Cum Sagana *mojore ululantem.*

Among theſe mourners were diſperſed the females, who ſung the praiſes of the deceaſed, and were in the place of the *Mulieres Præficæ* of the *Romans*, and, like them, were a mercenary tribe. I could not but obſerve that they over-did their parts, as *Horace* acquaints us the mourners of his days did.

Ut qui conducti plorant in funera, dicunt
Et faciunt prope plura dolentibus ex animo.

The corps was carried ſlowly along the verge of a moſt beautifull lake, the *ululatus* was continued, and the whole proceſſion ended among the venerable ruins of an old abby. But to return to *North Britain.*

Midwives give new-born babes a ſmall ſpoonfull of earth and whiſky, as the firſt food they taſte.

Before women bake their bannocks, or oatmeal cakes, they make a croſs on the laſt.

The notion of ſecond-ſight ſtill prevales in a few places: as does the belief of Fairies; and children are watched till the chriſtening is over, leaſt they ſhould be ſtole, or changed.

Fairies.

Elf-ſhots, i. e. the ſtone arrow heads of the old inhabitants of this iſland, are ſuppoſed to be weapons ſhot by Fairies at cattle, to which are attributed

buted any diſorders they have: in order to effect a cure, the cow is to be touched by an elf-ſhot, or made to drink the water in which one has been dipped. The ſame virtue is ſaid to be found in the cryſtal gems*, and in the adder-ſtone, our *Gleiñ Raidr*; and it is alſo believed, that good fortune muſt attend the owner; ſo, for that reaſon, the firſt is called *Clach Bhouaigh*, or the happy ſtone. Captain *Archibald Campbell* ſhewed me one, a ſpheroid ſet in ſilver, which people came for the uſe of above a hundred miles, and brought the water it was to be dipt in with them; for without that, in human caſes, it was believed to have no effect.

Left *Carrie*, the houſe of Mr. *Campbell*, factor for the *Struan* eſtate, where I had a very hoſpitable reception the preceding night. Went due eaſt; paſſed over a bridge croſs the *Tumel*, which diſcharges itſelf out of *Lough Raynach*. Not far off were ſome neat ſmall houſes, inhabited by veteran ſoldiers, who were ſettled here after the peace of 1748; had land, and three pounds in money given, and nine pounds lent, to begin the world with. In ſome few places this plan ſucceeded; but in general, was fruſtrated by the diſſipation of theſe new coloniſts, who could by no means reliſh an induſtrious life; but as ſoon as the money was ſpent, which ſeldom laſted long, left their tenements to be poſſeſſed by the next comer. Aug. 2.

Saw a ſtamping-mill, calculated to reduce limeſtone to a fine power, in order to ſave the expence of burning, for manure. The ſtampers beat it into

* *Woodward's* Method of Foſſils.

ſmall

ſmall pieces in a trough, which a ſtream of water paſſed through, carrying off the fine parts into a proper receptacle, the groſs ones being ſtopped by a grate. I did not find that this project anſwered; but was told, that the benefit the land was to receive from it would not appear till the third year.

On going up a ſteep hill have a fine view of the lake. Where the mountains almoſt cloſe, is *Mount Alexander*, where *Struan* once reſided, and which he called his hermitage: it is a moſt romantic ſituation, prettily wooded, impending over a fine baſon, formed by the *Tumel*, in a deep hollow beneath. At the bottom of this hill is *Argentine*, a little fountain; to which he gave that name from the ſilvery *micæ* it flings up: near this are ſeveral rude but beautifull walks amidſt the rocks and trees, among which, in clifts and chaſms, I was ſhewn the hard bed of the poor poet, when his diſloyalty had made it penal for him to ſhew his head. Near this the rocks almoſt meet, and the river ruſhes with vaſt violence between. Some outlawed *M^cGregors* were once ſurprized on the oppoſite precipice, and all killed; one, who made a deſperate leap upon a ſtone in the middle of the water, and another to the oppoſite ſide, had the hard fate to be ſhot in climbing the oppoſite rocks.

Argentine.

A mile lower are the falls of the *Tumel*: I have ſeen higher; but, except that of the *Rhine*, never ſaw one with more water.

Aſcend a very ſteep and high hill through a great birch wood; a moſt pictureſque ſcene, from the pendent form of the boughs waving with the wind from the bottom to the utmoſt ſummits of the mountain.

mountain. On attaining the top, had a view of a beautifull little *Straith*, fertile, and prettily wooded, with the river in the middle, forming numbers of quick meanders; then ſuddenly ſwelling into a lake, that fills the vale from ſide to ſide; is about three miles long, and retains the name of the river. After riding along a black moor, in ſight of vaſt mountains, arrive at

Blair *, or *Athol*-Houſe, ſeated on an eminence above a plain, watered by the *Carrie*, an outrageous ſtream, whoſe ravages have greatly deformed the vally, by the vaſt beds of gravel which it has left behind. The houſe was once fortified, and held a ſiege againſt the Rebels in 1746; but at preſent it is much reduced in height, and the inſide highly finiſhed by the noble owner. The moſt ſingular piece of furniture is a cheſt of drawers made of broom, moſt elegantly ſtriped in veins of white and brown. This plant grows to a great ſize in *Scotland*, and furniſhes pieces of the breadth of ſix inches. Great broom trees.

Near the houſe is a fine walk ſurrounding a very deep glen finely wooded, but deficient in water at the bottom; but on the ſide of the walk on the rock is a ſmall cryſtalline fountain, inhabited at that time by a pair of *Naiads*, in form of golden fiſh. In a ſpruce fir was a hang-neſt of ſome unknown bird, ſuſpended at the four corners to the boughs; it was open at top, an inch and a half in diameter, and two deep; the ſides and bottom thick, the materials moſs, worſted, and birch Hang-neſt.

* Or the plain where a battle had been fought.

bark, lined with hair and feathers. The ſtreams
Parr. afford the *Parr*, a ſmall ſpecies of Trout, ſeldom exceeding eight inches in length, marked on the ſides with nine large bluiſh ſpots, and on the lateral line with ſmall red ones *.

This country is very mountainous, has no natural woods except of birch; but the vaſt plantations that begin to cloath the hills will amply ſupply theſe defects. There is a great quantity of oats raiſed in this neighborhood, and numbers of black cattle reared, the reſources of the exhauſted parts of *South Britain*.

Killicrankie. Viſit the paſs of *Killicrankie*, about five miles ſouth of *Blair:* near the northern entrance was fought the battle between the Viſcount *Dundee* and General *Mackay*, in which the firſt was killed in the moment of victory. The paſs is extremely narrow, between high mountains, with the *Carrie* running beneath in a deep, darkſome, and rocky channel, over-hung with trees, forming a ſcene of horrible grandeur. The road through this ſtrait is very fine, formed by the ſoldiery lent by the Government, who have ſixpence *per* day from the country beſides their pay. About a mile beyond the paſs, Mr. *Robertſon*'s, of *Faſkally*, appears like fairy ground amidſt theſe wild rocks, ſeated in a moſt beautifull meadow, watered by the river *Tumel*, ſurrounded with pretty hills finely wooded.

The Duke of *Athol*'s eſtate is very extenſive, and the country populous: while vaſſalage exiſted, the chieftain could raiſe two or three thouſand fighting men, and leave ſufficient at home to take care of

* *Lr. Zool. illuſtr.*

the

P. Sandby, junr.

View near Blois.

Wm. Hall sculpt.

the ground. The foreſts, or rather chaſes, (for they are quite naked) are very extenſive, and feed vaſt numbers of Stags, which range, at certain times of the year, in herds of five hundred. Some grow to a great ſize: I have heard of one that weighed 18 ſtone, *Scots*, or 314 lb. excluſive of head, entrails and ſkin. The hunting of theſe animals was formerly after the manner of an *Eaſtern* monarch. Thouſands of vaſſals ſurrounded a great tract of country, and drove the Deer to the ſpot where the Chieftains were ſtationed, who ſhot them at their leiſure. The magnificent hunt, made by an Earl of *Athol*, near this place, for the amuſement of *James* V. and the Queen-mother, is too remarkable to be omitted; the relation is therefore given as deſcribed by Sir *David Lindſay* *, who, in all probability, aſſiſted at it. Great huntings.

" The Earl of *Athole*, hearing of the King's " coming, made great proviſion for him in all " things pertaining to a prince, that he was as well " ſerved and eaſed, with all things neceſſary to his " eſtate, as he had been in his own palace of *Edin-* " *burgh*. For I heard ſay, this noble Earl gart " make a curious palace to the King, to his Mo- " ther, and to the Embaſſador, where they were " ſo honourably eaſed and lodged as they had been " in *England*, *France*, *Italy*, or *Spain*, concerning " the time and equivalent, for their hunting and " paſtime; which was builded in the midſt of a " fair meadow, a fair palace of green timber, " wind with green birks, that were green both

* *Hiſt. Scotland*, 266.

" under and above, which was faſhioned in four
" quarters, and in every quarter and nuik thereof
" a great round, as it had been a block-houſe,
" which was lofted and geſted the ſpace of three
" houſe height; the floors laid with green ſcarets
" ſpreats, medwarts and flowers, that no man
" knew whereon he zeid, but as he had been in a
" garden. Further, there were two great rounds
" in ilk ſide of the gate, and a great portculleis
" of tree, falling down with the manner of a bar-
" race, with a draw-bridge, and a great ſtank of
" water of ſixteen foot deep, and thirty foot of
" breadth. And alſo this palace within was hung
" with fine tapeſtry and arraſſes of ſilk, and lighted
" with fine glaſs windows in all airths; that this
" palace was as pleaſantly decored, with all neceſ-
" ſaries pertaining to a prince, as it had been his
" own palace-royal at home. Further, this Earl
" gart make ſuch proviſion for the King, and his
" Mother, and the Embaſſador, that they had all
" manner of meats, drinks, and delicates that were
" to be gotten, at that time, in all *Scotland*, either
" in burgh or land; that is to ſay, all kind of
" drink, as ale, beer, wine, both white and claret,
" *malvery*, *muſkadel*, *Hippocras*, *aquavitæ*. Further,
" there was of meats, wheat-bread, main-bread
" and ginge-bread; with fleſhes, beef, mutton,
" lamb, veal, veniſon, gooſe, grice, capon, coney,
" cran, ſwan, partridge, plover, duck, drake,
" briſſel-cock and pawnies, black-cock and muir-
" fowl, cappercaillies: and alſo the ſtanks, that
" were round about the palace, were full of all
" delicate fiſhes, as ſalmonds, trouts, pearches,
" pikes,

" pikes, eels, and all other kind of delicate fiſhes
" that could be gotten in freſh waters; and all
" ready for the banket. Syne were there proper
" ſtewards, cunning baxters, excellent cooks and
" potingars, with confections and drugs for their
" deſerts; and the halls and chambers were pre-
" pared with coſtly bedding, veſſel and napery,
" according for a king, ſo that he wanted none of
" his orders more than he had been at home in his
" own palace. The King remained in this wilder-
" neſs, at the hunting, the ſpace of three days and
" three nights, and his company, as I have ſhewn.
" I heard men ſay, it coſt the Earl of *Athole*, every
" day, in expences, a thouſand pounds."

But hunting meetings, among the great men, were often the preludes to rebellion; for under that pretence they collected great bodies of men without ſuſpicion, which at length occaſioned an act of parlement prohibiting ſuch dangerous aſſemblies.

Set out for the county of *Aberdeen*; ride eaſtward over a hill into *Glen-Tilt*, famous in old times for producing the moſt hardy warriors; is a narrow glen, ſeveral miles in length, bounded on each ſide by mountains of an amazing height; on the ſouth is the great hill of *Ben y glo*, whoſe baſe is thirty-five miles in circumference, and whoſe ſummit towers far above the others. The ſides of many of theſe mountains are covered with fine verdure, and are excellent ſheep-walks; but entirely woodleſs. The road is the moſt dangerous and the moſt horrible I ever travelled; a narrow path, ſo rugged that our horſes often were obliged to croſs their

Aug. 3. *Glen-Tilt.*

 84855 legs,

legs, in order to pick a ſecure place for their feet; while, at a conſiderable and precipitous depth beneath, roared a black torrent, rolling through a bed of rock, ſolid in every part but where the *Tilt* had worn its antient way. Salmon force their paſſage even as high as this dreary ſtream, in ſpite of the diſtance from the ſea, and the difficulties they have to encounter.

Sheelins. Aſcend a ſteep hill, on the top of which we refreſhed ourſelves with ſome goats whey, at a *Sheelin*, or, as it is ſometimes called, *Arrie**, and *Bothay*, a dairy-houſe, where the Highland ſhepherds, or graziers, live during ſummer with their herds and flocks, and during that ſeaſon make butter and cheeſe. Their whole furniture conſiſts of a few horn ſpoons, their milking utenſils, a couch formed of ſods to lie on, and a rug to cover them. Their food oat-cakes, butter or cheeſe, and often the coagulated blood of their cattle ſpread on their bannocks. Their drink milk, whey, and ſometimes, by way of indulgence, whiſky. Such dairy-houſes are common to moſt mountainous countries: thoſe in *Wales* are called *Vottys*, or Summer-houſes; thoſe on the *Swiſs Alps*, *Sennes*.

Dined on the ſide of *Loch-Tilt*, a ſmall piece of water, ſwarming with Trouts. Continued our journey over a wild, black, moory, melancholy tract. Reached *Brae-mar*†; the country almoſt inſtantly changed, and in lieu of dreary waſtes, a rich vale, plenteous in corn and graſs, ſucceeded. Croſs the *Dee* near its head, which, from an inſignificant

* *i. e.* a houſe made of turf.

† *Brae*, ſignifies the ſteep face of any hill.

ſtream,

ſtream, in the courſe of a very few miles, increaſes to the ſize of a great river, from the influx of numbers of other waters. The rocks of *Brae-mar*, on the eaſt, are exceedingly romantic, finely wooded with pine. The clifts are very lofty, and their front moſt rugged and broken, with vaſt pines growing out of their fiſſures. *Brae-mar.*

This tract abounding with game, was, in old times, the annual reſort of numbers of nobility, who aſſembled here to paſs a month or two in the amuſements of the chace. Their huntings reſembled campaigns; they lived in temporary cottages, called *Longubards*, were all dreſſed in an uniform habit conformable to that of the country, and paſſed their time with jollity and good chear, moſt admirably deſcribed by *John Taylor*, the water poet, who, in 1618, made there his *Pennileſſe Pilgrimage*, p. 135, and deſcribes the rural luxury with all the glee of a *Sancho Panca*.

" I thank my good Lord *Erſkin*, (ſays the Poet) " hee commanded that I ſhould alwayes bee lodged " in his lodging, the kitchen being alwayes on the " ſide of a banke, many kettles and pots boyling, " and many ſpits turning and winding, with great " variety of cheere: as veniſon bak'd, ſodden, roſt " and ſtu'de beefe, mutton, goates, kid, hares, " freſh ſalmon, pidgeons, hens, capons, chickens, " partridge, moore-coots, heath-cocks, caperkellies, " and termagants; good ale, ſacke, white and cla- " ret, tent (or Allegant) and moſt potent *aqua-* " *vitæ* *.

" All

* The *French*, during the reign of *Charles* IX. ſeemed not only to have made full as large ſacrifices to *Diana* and *Bacchus*, but even

" All theſe, and more than theſe, we had conti-
" nually, in ſuperfluous abundance, caught by
" faulconers, fowlers, fiſhers, and brought by my
" Lord's (*Mar*) tenants and purveyors, to victual
" our campe, which conſiſted of fourteen or fifteen
" hundred men, and horſes. The manner of the
" hunting is this: five or ſix hundred men doe riſe
" early in the morning, and they doe diſperſe them-
" ſelves divers wayes, and ſeven, eight, or ten miles

thought their entertainment incomplete without the preſence of *Venus*. *Jacques du Fouilloux*, a celebrated writer on hunting of that age, with much ſeriouſneſs deſcribes all the requiſites for the chace, and thus places and equips the jovial crew:—' L'Aſſemblee ſe ' doit faire en quelque beau lieu ſoubs des arbres aupres d'une ' fontaine ou Ruiſſeau, la ou les veneurs ſe doiuent tous rendre ' pour faire leur rapport. Ce pendant le Sommelier doit venir ' avec trois bons chevaux chargez d'inſtrumens pour *arrouſer le ' goſier*, comme coutrets, barraux, barils, flacons et bouteilles: ' leſquelles doiuent eſtre pleines de bon vin *d'Arbois, de Beaume, de ' Chaloce et de Graue*: luy eſtant deſcendu du cheval, las metra ' refraiſchir en l'eau, ou bien les pourra faire refroidir avec du ' Canfre: apres il eſtendra la nappe ſur la verdure. Ce fait, le ' cuiſinier s'en viendra chargè de pluſieurs *bons harnois de gueule*, ' comme jambons, langues de bœuf fumèes, groins, et oreilles de ' pourceau, cervelats, eſchinèes, pieces de bœuf de Saiſon, car- ' bonnades, jambons de *Mayence*, paſtez, longes de veau froides ' couuertes de poudre blanche, et autres menus ſuffrages pour ' remplir le boudin lequel il metra ſur la nappe.

' Lors le Roy ou le Seigneur avec ceux de ſa table eſtrendront ' leurs manteaux ſur l'herbe, et ſe coucheront de coſtè deſſus; ' beuuans, mangeans, rians et faiſans grand chere;' and that nothing might be wanting to render the entertainment of ſuch a ſet of merry men quite complete, honeſt *Jacques* adds, ' et s'il y a ' quelque femme de reputation en ce pays qui faſſe plaiſir aux ' compagnons, elle doit etre allegúee, et ſes paſſages et remuemens ' de feſſes, attendant le rapport a venir.'

But when the great man ſallies out to the chace of foxes and badgers, he ſeems not to leave ſo important an affair to chance; ſo ſets off thus amply provided in his triumphal car, ' Le Seig- ' neur, (ſays *Fouilloux*) doit avoir ſa petite charrette, la ou il ſera ' dedans, avec la Fillette aagèe de ſeize a dix ſept ans, laquelle ' luy frottera la teſte par les chemins. Toutes les chevilles et paux ' de la charrette doiuent eſtre garnis de flaccons et bouteilles, et ' doit avoir au bout de la charrette un coffre de bois, plein de ' coqs-d'inde froids, jambons, langues de Bœufs et autre bons ' harnois de geule. Et ſi c'eſt en temps d'hiver, il pourra faire ' porter ſon petit pavillon, et faire du feu dedans pour ſe chauffer, ' ou bien donner un coup en robbe a la nymphe.' *p.* 35. 75.

" compaſſe,

" compaſſe, they doe bring or chaſe in the deer in
" many heards (two, three, or four hundred in a
" heard) to ſuch or ſuch a place, as the noblemen
" ſhall appoint them; then when day is come, the
" lords and gentlemen of their companies doe ride
" or go to the ſaid places, ſometimes wading up to
" the middles through bournes and rivers; and
" then they being come to the place, doe lye down
" on the ground till thoſe foreſaid ſcouts, which
" are called the *Tinckhell*, do bring down the deer;
" but, as the proverb ſays of a bad cooke, ſo theſe
" *Tinckhell* men doe lick their own fingers; for,
" beſides their bowes and arrows which they carry
" with them, wee can heare now and then a hargue-
" buſſe, or a muſquet, goe off, which doe ſeldom
" diſcharge in vaine: then after we had ſtayed
" three houres, or thereabouts, we might perceive
" the deer appeare on the hills round about us,
" (their heads making a ſhew like a wood) which
" being followed cloſe by the *Tinckhell*, are chaſed
" down into the valley where wee lay; then all the
" valley on each ſide being way-laid with a hun-
" dred couple of ſtrong Iriſh grey-hounds, they are
" let looſe, as occaſion ſerves, upon the heard of
" deere, that with dogs, gunnes, arrowes, durks
" and daggers, in the ſpace of two houres fourſcore
" fat deere were ſlaine, which after are diſpoſed of
" ſome one way and ſome another, twenty or thirty
" miles, and more than enough left for us to make
" merry withall at our rendevouze. Being come
" to our lodgings, there was ſuch baking, boyling,
" roſting and ſtewing, as if Cook Ruffian had been
" there to have ſcalded the Devill in his feathers."

But to proceed. Paſs

Paſs by the caſtle of *Brae-mar*, a ſquare tower, built about a hundred and fifty years ago, to curb the diſcontented chieftains; but at preſent unneceſſarily garriſoned by a company of foot, being rented by the Government from Mr. *Farquharſon*, of *Invercauld*, whoſe houſe I reached in leſs than half an hour.

Invercauld is ſeated in the centre of the *Grampian* hills, in a fertile vale, waſhed by the *Dee*, a large and rapid river: nothing can be more beautifull than the different views from the ſeveral parts of it. On the northern entrance, immenſe ragged and broken crags bound one ſide of the proſpect; over whoſe grey ſides and ſummits is ſcattered the melancholy green of the picturesque pine, which grows out of the naked rock, where one would think nature would have denied vegetation.

A little lower down is the caſtle above-mentioned; formerly a neceſſary curb on the little kings of the country; but at preſent ſerves ſcarce any real purpoſe, but to adorn the landſcape.

The views from the ſkirts of the plain, near *Invercauld*, are very great; the hills that immediately bound it are cloathed with trees, particularly with birch, whoſe long and pendent boughs, waving a vaſt height above the head, ſurpaſs the beauties of the weeping willow.

The ſouthern extremity is pre-eminently magnificent; the mountains form there a vaſt theatre, the boſom of which is covered with extenſive foreſts of pines: above, the trees grow ſcarcer and ſcarcer, and then ſeem only to ſprinkle the ſurface; after which

X.9.8

Brougham Castle.

which vegetation ceaſes, and naked ſummits * of a ſurpriſing height ſucceed, many of them topped with perpetual ſnow; and, as a fine contraſt to the ſcene, the great cataract of *Garval-bourn*, which ſeems at a diſtance to divide the whole, foams amidſt the dark foreſt, ruſhing from rock to rock, to a vaſt diſtance.

Some of theſe hills are ſuppoſed to be the higheſt part of *Great Britain*: their height has not yet been taken, but the conjecture is made from the great deſcent of the *Dee*, which runs from *Brae-mar* † to the ſea, above ſeventy miles, with a moſt rapid courſe.

Rode to take a nearer view of the environs; croſſed the *Dee* on a good ſtone-bridge, built by the Government, and entered on excellent roads into a magnificent foreſt of pines of many miles extent. Some of the trees are of a vaſt ſize; I meaſured ſeveral that were ten, eleven, and even twelve feet in circumference, and near ſixty feet high, forming a moſt beautifull column, with a fine verdant capital. Theſe trees are of a great age, having, as is ſuppoſed, ſeen two centuries. The value of theſe trees is conſiderable; Mr. *Farquharſon* informed me, that by ſawing and retailing them, he has got for eight hundred trees five-and-twenty ſhillings each: they are ſawed in an adjacent ſaw-mill, into plank ten feet long, eleven inches broad, and three thick, and ſold for two ſhillings apiece. Pine Foreſt.

* The higheſt is called *Ben y bourd*, under which is a ſmall lough, which I was told had ice the latter end of *July*.

† The moſt diſtant from the ſea of any place in *North Britain*.

Near

Near this antient foreſt is another, conſiſting of ſmaller trees, almoſt as high, but very ſlender; one grows in a ſingular manner out of the top of a great ſtone, and notwithſtanding it ſeems to have no other nouriſhment than what it gets from the dews, is above thirty feet high.

The proſpect above theſe foreſts is very extraordinary, a diſtant view of hills over a ſurface of verdant pyramids of pines.

Stags. This whole tract abounds with game: the Stags at this time were ranging in the mountains; but Roes. the little Roebucks * were perpetually bounding before us; and the black game often ſprung under Birds. our feet. The tops of the hills ſwarmed with *Grous* and *Ptarmigans*. Green Plovers, Whimbrels, and Snow-flecks †, breed here: the laſt aſſemble in great flocks during winter, and collect ſo cloſely in their eddying flight as to give the ſportſman opportunity of killing numbers at a ſhot. Eagles ‡, Peregrine Falcons, and Goſhawks, breed here: the Falcons in rocks, the Goſhawks in trees: the laſt purſues its prey an end, and daſhes through every thing in purſuit; but if it miſſes its quarry ceaſes after two or three hundred yards flight. Theſe birds are proſcribed; half a crown is given for an eagle, a ſhilling for a hawk, or hooded crow.

Foxes are in theſe parts very ravenous, feeding on roes, ſheep, and even the goats.

* Theſe animals are reared with great difficulty; even when taken young, eight out of ten generally die.

† *Br. Zool. illuſtr.* 17. *tab.* xi.

‡ The Ring-tail Eagle, called here the Black Eagle. I ſuſpect, from the deſcription, that the Dotrel breeds here. I heard alſo of a bird, called here *Suttach na cuirn*, but could not procure it.

Rooks

Rooks viſit theſe vales in autumn, to feed on the different ſort of berries; but neither winter nor breed here.

I ſaw flying in the foreſts the greater Bulfinch of Mr. *Edwards*, *tab.* 123, 124. the *Loxia enucleator* of *Linnæus*, whoſe food is the ſeed of pine cones; a bird common to the north of *Europe* and *America*.

On our return paſſed under ſome high clifts, with large woods of birch intermixed. This tree is uſed for all ſorts of implements of huſbandry, roofing of ſmall houſes, wheels, fuel; the Highlanders alſo tan their own leather with the bark; and a great deal of excellent wine is extracted from the live tree. Obſerved among theſe rocks a ſort of projecting ſhelf, on which had been a hut, acceſſible only by the help of ſome thongs faſtened by ſome very expert climbers, to which the family got, in time of danger, in former days, with their moſt valuable moveables. Birch Woods.

The houſes of the common people in theſe parts are ſhocking to humanity, formed of looſe ſtones, and covered with clods, which they call *deviſh*, or with heath, broom, or branches of fir: they look, at a diſtance, like ſo many black mole-hills. The inhabitants live very poorly, on oatmeal, barley-cakes, and potatoes; their drink whiſky ſweetened with honey. The men are thin, but ſtrong; idle and lazy, except employed in the chace, or any thing that looks like amuſement; are content with their hard fare, and will not exert themſelves farther than to get what they deem neceſſaries. The women are more induſtrious, ſpin their own huſbands cloaths, and get money by knitting ſtockings, the Cottages.

the great trade of the county. The common women are in general moſt remarkably plain, and ſoon acquire an old look, and by being much expoſed to the weather without hats, ſuch a grin, and contraction of the muſcles, as heightens greatly their natural hardneſs of features: I never ſaw ſo much plainneſs among the lower rank of females: but the *ne plus ultra* of hard features is not found till you arrive among the fiſh-women of *Aberdeen*.

Tenants pay their rent generally in this country in money, except what they pay in poultry, which is done to promote the breed, as the gentry are ſo remote from any market. Thoſe that rent a mill pay a hog or two; an animal ſo deteſted by the Highlanders, that very few can be prevaled on to taſte it, in any ſhape. Labor is here very cheap, the uſual pay being fifty ſhillings a year, and two pecks of oatmeal a week.

Aug. 6. Purſued my journey eaſt, along a beautifull road by the river ſide, in ſight of the pine foreſts. The vale now grows narrow, and is filled with woods of birch and alder. Saw on the road-ſide the ſeats of gentlemen high built, and once defenſible. The peaſants cultivate their little land with great care to the very edge of the ſtony hills. All the way are vaſt maſſes of granite, the ſame which is called in *Cornwall*, Moor-ſtone.

The Glen contracts, and the mountains approach each other. Quit the *Highlands*, paſſing between two great rocks, called the Paſs of *Bollitir*, a very narrow ſtrait, whoſe bottom is covered with the tremendous ruins of the precipices that bound the road. I was informed, that here the wind rages with

Paſs of *Bollitir*.

with great fury during winter, and catching up the ſnow in eddies, whirls it about with ſuch impetuoſity, as makes it dangerous for man or beaſt to be out at that time. Rain alſo pours down ſometimes in deluges, and carries with it ſtone and gravel from the hills in ſuch quantity, that I have ſeen theſe *ſpates*, as they are called, lie croſs the roads, as the *avelenches*, or ſnow-falls, do thoſe of the *Alps*. In many parts of the *Highlands* were *hoſpitia* for the reception of travellers, called by the *Scotch*, *Spittles*, or hoſpitals: the ſame were uſual in *Wales*, where they are ſtyled *Yſpitty*; and, in both places, were maintained by the religious houſes: as ſimilar *Aſylums* are to this day ſupported, in many parts of the *Alps*.

This paſs is the eaſtern entrance into the Highlands. The country now aſſumes a new face: the hills grow leſs; but the land more barren, and is chiefly covered with heath and rock. The edges of the *Dee* are cultivated, but the reſt only in patches, among which is generally a groupe of ſmall houſes. There is alſo a change of trees, oak being the principal wood, but not much of that. Refreſhed my horſes at a hamlet called *Tulloch*, and looking weſt, ſaw the great mountain *Laghin y gair*, which is always covered with ſnow.

Obſerved ſeveral vaſt plantations of pines, planted by gentlemen near their ſeats: ſuch a laudable ſpirit prevails, in this reſpect, that in another half-century it never ſhall be ſaid, that to ſpy the nakedneſs of the land are you come.

Dine at the little village of *Kincaird*. Hereabouts the common people cultivate a great deal of cabbage.

cabbage. The oat-fields are incloſed with rude low mounds of ſtone.

Lay at a mean houſe at *Banchorie*. The country from *Bollitir* to this place, dull, unleſs where varied with the windings of the river, or with the plantations.

Aug. 7. The nearer to *Aberdeen*, the lower the country grows, and the greater quantity of corn: in general, oats and barley; for there is very little wheat ſown in theſe parts. Reach

Aberdeen. *Aberdeen*, a fine city, lying on a ſmall bay formed by the *Dee* *, deep enough for ſhips of two hundred tuns. The town is about two miles in circumference, and contains thirteen thouſand ſouls, and about three thouſand in the ſuburbs. It once enjoyed a good ſhare of the tobacco trade, but was at length forced to reſign it to *Glaſgow*, which was ſo much more conveniently ſituated for it. At preſent, its imports are from the *Baltic*, and a few merchants trade to the *Weſt-Indies* and *North America*. Its exports are ſtockings, thread, ſalmon, and oat-meal: the firſt is a moſt important article, as appears by the following ſtate of it. For this manufacture, 20,800 pounds worth of wool is annually imported, and 1600 pounds worth of oil. Of this wool is annually made 69,333 dozen pairs of ſtockings, worth, at an average, 1l. 10s. *per* dozen. Theſe are made by the country people, in almoſt all parts of this great county, who get 4s. *per* dozen for ſpinning, and 14s. *per* dozen for knitting; ſo that there is annually paid

Stocking trade.

* The bridge lies about two miles ſouth of the town, and conſiſts of ſeven neat arches.

them

them 62,329l. 14s. And beſides, there is about 2000l. value of ſtockings manufactured from the wool of the county, which encourages the breed of ſheep much; for even as high as *Invercauld*, the farmer ſells his ſheep at twelve ſhillings apiece, and keeps them till they are four or five years old, for the ſake of the wool. About 200 combers are alſo employed conſtantly. The thread manufacture is another conſiderable article, tho' trifling in compariſon of the woollen.

The ſalmon fiſheries on the *Dee* and the *Don*, are a good branch of trade: about 46 boats, and 130 men, are employed on the firſt; and in ſome years, 167,000lb. of fiſh have been ſent pickled to *London*, and about 930 barrels of ſalted fiſh exported to *France*, *Italy*, &c. The fiſhery on the *Don* is far leſs conſiderable. Salmon.

The town of *Aberdeen* is in general well built, with granite from the neighboring quarries. The beſt ſtreet, or rather *place*, is the Caſtle-ſtreet: in the middle is an octogon building, with neat bas relievos of the Kings of *Scotland*, from *James* I. to *James* VII. The Town-houſe makes a good figure, and has a handſome ſpire in the centre.

The eaſt and weſt churches are under the ſame roof; for the *North Britons* obſerve œconomy even in their religion: in one I obſerved a ſmall ſhip hung up; a common thing in *Scotland*, a ſort of votive offering frequent enough in *Popiſh* churches, but appeared very unexpectedly here.

In the church-yard lies *Andrew Cant*, miniſter of *Aberdeen*, from whom the ſpectator derives the word to *cant*; but, in all probability, *Andrew* canted no more *Andrew Cant.*

more than the reſt of his brethren, for he lived in a whining age*; the word therefore ſeems to be derived from *canto*, from their ſinging out their diſcourſes.

In the ſame place are multitudes of long-winded epitaphs; but the following, though ſhort, has a moſt elegant turn:

Si fides, ſi humanitas, multoque gratus lepore candor;
Si ſuorum amor, amicorum charitas, omniumque Benevolentia ſpiritum reducere poſſent,
Haud heic ſitus eſſet Johannes Burnet *a* Elrick. 1747.

College. The college is a large old building, founded by *George* Earl of *Marechal*, 1593. On one ſide is this ſtrange inſcription; probably alluding to ſome ſcoffers at that time:

They have ſeid,
Quhat ſay thay?
Let Yame ſay.

In the great room are ſeveral good pictures. A head of the Founder. The preſent Lord *Marechal* when young, and General *Keith*, his brother. Biſhop *Burnet* in his robes, as Chancellor of the Garter. A head of *Mary Stuart*, in black, with a crown in one hand, a crucifix in the other. *Arthur Jonſton*, a fine head, by *Jameſon*. *Andrew Cant*, by the ſame. *Gordon*, of *Strakloch*, publiſher of the maps, and ſeveral others, by *Jameſon*.

In the library is the alcoran on vellum, finely illuminated.

* In *Charles* the Firſt's time.

Aretine,

A *Hebrew* Bible, Manuſcript, with Rabinical notes, on vellum.

Iſidori excerpta ex libro: a great curioſity, being a complete natural hiſtory, with figures, richly illuminated on ſquares of plated gold, on vellum.

A Paraphraſe on the Revelation, by *James* VI. with notes, in the King's own hand.

A fine miſſal *.

There are about a hundred and forty ſtudents belonging to this college.

The grammar-ſchool is a low but neat building. School.

Gordon's hoſpital is handſome; in front is a good ſtatue of the founder: it maintains forty boys, children of the inhabitants of *Aberdeen*, who are apprenticed at proper ages. Hoſpital.

The infirmary is a large plain building, and ſends out between eight and nine hundred cured patients annually.

On the ſide of the Great Bleachery, which is common to the town, are the publick walks. Over a road, between the Caſtle-ſtreet and the river, is a very handſome arch, which muſt attract the attention of the traveller.

On the eaſt of the town is a work begun by *Cromwel*, from whence is a fine view of the ſea: beneath is a ſmall patch of ground, noted for producing very early barley, which was then reaping.

Prices of proviſions in this town were theſe: Beef, (16 ounces to the pound) 2d. ½. to 5d. mutton the ſame; butter, (28 ounces to the pound) 6d. Proviſions.

* There is alſo a very curious ſilver chain ſix feet long, found in the ruins of the White Fryers; at one end is a round flat plate, on the other a pear-ſhaped appendage.

to 8d. cheeſe, ditto, 4d. to 4d. ½, a large pullet, 6d. or 10d. duck, the ſame; gooſe, 2s. 3d.

Granite quarry. Croſs the harbor to the granite quarries that contribute to ſupply *London* with paving-ſtones: the ſtone lies either in large nodules or in ſhattery beds, are cut into ſhape; and the ſmall pieces for the middle of the ſtreets are put on board for ſeven ſhillings *per* tun, the long ſtones at ten-pence *per* foot.

Aug. 8. Old *Aberdeen.* Viſited old *Aberdeen*, about a mile north of the new; a poor town, ſeated not far from the *Don*. The college is built round a ſquare with cloiſters. The chapel is very ruinous within; but there ſtill remains ſome wood-work of exquiſite workmanſhip. This was preſerved by the ſpirit of the Provoſt, at the time of the reformation, who armed his people and checked the blind zeal of the populace.

The library is large. The moſt remarkable things are, *John Treviſa*'s tranſlation of *Higden's Polychronicon*, in 1387; the manuſcript excellently wrote, and the language very good, for that time. A very neat *Dutch* miſſal, with elegant paintings on the margin. Another of the angels appearing to the ſhepherds, with one of the men playing on the bagpipes. A manuſcript catalogue of the old treaſury of the college.

Hector Boethius was the firſt principal of the college, and ſent for from *Paris* for that purpoſe, on an annual ſalary of forty marks, *Scots*, at thirteen-pence each. The ſquare tower on the ſide of the college was built by *Cromwel*, for the reception of ſtudents; of which there are about a hundred belonging to the college, who lie in it.

In

In Biſhop *Elphinſton*'s hall, who was the founder, is a picture of Biſhop *Dunbar*, who finiſhed what the other left incomplete. *Forbes*, Biſhop of *Aberdeen*, and Profeſſors *Sandiland* and *Gordon*, by *Jameſon*. The *Sybils:* ſaid to be done by the ſame hand, but ſeemed to me in too different a ſtyle to be his; but the *Sybilla Ægyptiaca* and *Erythræa* are in good attitudes.

The cathedral is very antient; no more than the two very antique ſpires and one iſle, which is uſed as a church, are now remaining.

From a *tumulus*, called *Tillie dron*, now covered with trees, is a fine view of an extenſive and rich corn country; once a moſt barren ſpot, but by the induſtry of the inhabitants brought to its preſent ſtate. A pretty vale bordered with wood, the cathedral ſoaring above the trees, and the river *Don*, form all together a moſt agreeable proſpect.

Beneath are ſome cruives, or wears, to take ſalmon in. The owners are obliged by law to make the rails of the cruives * of a certain width, to permit fiſh of a certain ſize to paſs up the river; but as that is neglected, they pay an annual ſum to the owners of the fiſheries which lie above, to compenſate the loſs.

In the *Regiam Majeſtatem* are preſerved ſeveral antient laws relating to the ſalmon fiſheries, couched in terms expreſſive of the ſimplicity of the times.

From *Saturday* night till *Monday* morning, they were obliged to leave a free paſſage for the fiſh, which is ſtyled the *Saterdayes Sloppe* †.

* Cruives, &c. ſhall have their hecke two inches wide, that the fry may paſs. *Rob.* I.

† *Alex.* I.

Alexander I. enacted, 'That the ſtreame of the 'water ſal be in all parts ſwa free, that ane ſwine 'of the age of three zeares, well feed, may turne 'himſelf within the ſtreame round about, ſwa that 'his ſnowt nor taill ſall not touch the bank of the 'water.

'Slayers of reide fiſhe or ſmoltes of ſalmond, the 'thirde time are puniſhed with death. And ſic like 'he quha commands the ſamine to be done.' *Jac.* IV. *parl.* 6. *ſtat. Rob.* III.

Aug. 9. Continue my journey: paſs over the bridge of *Don*; a fine gothic arch flung over that fine river, from one rock to the other: ride for ſome miles on the ſea ſands; paſs through *Newburgh*, a ſmall village, and at low water ford the *Ythen*, a river productive of the pearl muſcle: go through the pariſh of *Furvie*, now entirely overwhelmed with ſand, (except two farms) and about 500l. *per ann.* loſt to the *Errol* family, as appears by the oath of the factor, made before the court of ſeſſions in 1600, to aſcertain the miniſters ſalary. It was at that time all arable land, now covered with ſhifting ſands, like the deſerts of *Arabia*, and no veſtiges remain of any buildings, except a ſmall fragment of the church.

Inundation of ſand.

The country now grows very flat; produces oats; but the crops are conſiderably worſe than in the preceding country. Reach

Bowneſs, or *Buchaneſs*, the ſeat of the Earl of *Errol*, perched like a falcon's neſt, on the edge of a vaſt clift above the ſea. The drawing-room, a large and very elegant apartment, hangs over it; the waves run in wild eddies round the rocks beneath,

neath, and the ſea fowl clamor above and below, forming a ſtrange proſpect and ſingular chorus. The place was once defenſible, there having been a ditch and draw-bridge on the acceſſible ſide; but now both are deſtroyed.

Above five miles ſouth is *Slains*, the remains of the old family caſtle, ſeated ſtrongly on a peninſulated rock; but demoliſhed in 1594, by *James* VI. on the rebellion of the Earl of *Huntly*. Near this place are ſome vaſt caverns, once filled with curious ſtalactical incruſtations, but now deſtroyed, in order to be burnt into lime; for there is none in this country, that uſefull commodity being imported from the Earl of *Elgin*'s works on the *Firth* of *Forth*.

Here the ſhore begins to grow bold and rocky, and indented in a ſtrange manner with ſmall and deep creeks, or rather immenſe and horrible chaſms. The famous *Bullers* of *Buchan* lie about a mile north of *Bowneſs*: are a vaſt hollow in a rock, projecting into the ſea, open at top, with a communication to the ſea through a noble natural arch, thro' which boats can paſs, and lie ſecure in this natural harbor. There is a path round the top, but in ſome parts too narrow to walk on with ſatisfaction, as the depth is about thirty fathom, with water on both ſides, being bounded on the north and ſouth by ſmall creeks. *Bullers of Buchan.*

Near this is a great inſulated rock, divided by a narrow and very deep chaſm from the land. This rock is pierced through midway between the water and the top, and in great ſtorms the waves ruſh through it with vaſt noiſe and impetuoſity. On the

ſides, as well as thoſe of the adjacent cliffs, breed multitudes of *Kittiwakes**. The young are a favorite diſh in *North Britain*, being ſerved up a little before dinner, as a whet for the appetite; but, from the rank ſmell and taſte, ſeem as if they were more likely to have a contrary effect. I was told of an honeſt gentleman who was ſet down for the firſt time to this kind of whet, as he ſuppoſed; and after demoliſhing half a dozen, with much impatience declared, that he had eaten *ſax*, and did not find himſelf a bit *more* hungry than before he began.

Kittiwakes,

Fiſhery of ſea dogs.

On this coaſt is a great fiſhery of Sea Dogs †, which begins the laſt week of *July*, and ends the firſt in *September*. The livers are boiled for oil; the bodies ſplit, dried, and ſold to the common people, who come from great diſtances for them. There are very fine Turbot taken on this coaſt; and towards *Peterhead*, good fiſheries of Cod and Ling. The Lord of the Manour has 3l. 6s. 8d. *per annum* from every boat, (a ſix-man boat) but if a new crew ſets up, the Lord, by way of encouragement, finds them a boat. Beſides theſe, they have little yawls for catching bait at the foot of the rocks. Muſcles are alſo much uſed for bait, and many boats loads are brought for that purpoſe from the mouth of the *Ythen*. Of late years, a very ſucceſsfull ſalmon fiſhery has been ſet up in the ſandy bays below *Slains*. This is performed by long nets, carried out to ſea by boats, a great compaſs taken, and then hawled on ſhore. It is re-

* *Br. Zool. illuſtr.* 26. *tab.* xxiii.

† The Picked Dog, *Br. Zool.* III. 77.

marked,

marked, theſe fiſh ſwim againſt the wind, and are much better taſted than thoſe taken in freſh waters.

Moſt of the labor on ſhore is performed here by the women: they will carry as much fiſh as two men can lift on their ſhoulders, and when they have ſold their cargo and emptied their baſket, will replace part of it with ſtones: they go ſixteen miles to ſell or barter their fiſh; are very fond of finery, and will load their fingers with trumpery rings, when they want both ſhoes and ſtockings. The fleet was the laſt war ſupplied with great numbers of men from this and other parts of *Scotland*, as well as the army: I think near 70,000 engaged in the general cauſe, and aſſiſted in carrying our glory through all parts of the globe: of the former, numbers returned; of the latter, very few.

The houſes in this country are built with clay, tempered in the ſame manner as the *Iſraelites* made their bricks in the land of *Ægypt*: after dreſſing the clay, and working it up with water, the laborers place on it a large ſtratum of ſtraw, which is trampled into it and made ſmall by horſes: then more is added, till it arrives at a proper conſiſtency, when it is uſed as a plaiſter, and makes the houſes very warm. The roofs are *ſarked*, *i. e.* covered with inch-and-half deal, ſawed into three planks, and then nailed to the joiſts, on which the ſlates are pinned. Houſes.

The land proſpect is extremely unpleaſant; for no trees will grow here, in ſpite of all the pains that have been taken: not but in former times it muſt have been well wooded, as is evident from the numbers of trees dug up in all the bogs. The

ſame

ſame nakedneſs prevales over great part of this coaſt, even far beyond *Bamff*, except in a few warm bottoms.

The corn of this tract is oats and barley; of the laſt I have ſeen very good cloſe to the edges of the cliffs. Rents are paid here partly in caſh, partly in kind; the laſt is commonly ſold to a contractor. The land here being poor, is ſet cheap. The people live hardly: a common food with them is *ſowens*, the huſks of oats, firſt put into a barrel with water, in order to grow ſour, and then boiled.

Aug. 11. Croſſed the country towards *Bamff*, over oat-lands, a coarſe ſort of downs, and ſeveral black heathy moors, without a ſingle tree for numbers of miles. See *Craigſton* caſtle, a good houſe, once defenſible, ſeated in a ſnug bottom, where the plantations thrive greatly. Saw here a head of *David Leſly*, by *Jameſon*, and another of Sir *Alexander Frazier*, by the ſame. Paſſed by a ſmall ruined caſtle, at a place called *Caſtleton*, ſeated on a round hill in a deep glen, and ſcarce acceſſible. Ford the *Devron*, a fine river, over which had been a beautifull bridge, now waſhed away by the floods. Reach

Craigſton Caſtle.

Bamff. *Bamff*, pleaſantly ſeated on the ſide of a hill; has ſeveral ſtreets; but that with the town-houſe in it, adorned with a new ſpire, is very handſome: the harbor is very bad, as the entrance at the mouth of the *Devron* is very uncertain, being often ſtopped by the ſhifting of the ſands, which are continually changing, in great ſtorms; the pier is therefore placed on the outſide. Much ſalmon is exported

exported from hence. About *Troop* head, ſome kelp is made; and the adventurers pay the Lord of the Manour 50l. *per ann.* for the liberty of collecting the materials.

The Earl of *Finlater* has a houſe, prettily ſeated on an eminence, near the town, with ſome plantations of ſhrubs and ſmall trees, which have a good effect in ſo bare a country. The proſpect is very fine, commanding the fine meadows near the town, *Down* a ſmall but well-built fiſhing-town, the great promontory of *Troop-head*, and to the north the hills of *Roſsſhire*, *Sutherland*, and *Cathneſs*.

The houſe once belonged to the *Sharps*; and the violent archbiſhop of that name was born here. In one of the apartments is a picture of *Jameſon*, by himſelf, ſitting in his painting-room, dreſſed like *Rubens*, and with his hat on, and his pallet in his hand. On the walls are repreſented hung up, the pictures of *Charles* I. and his Queen; a head of his own wife; another head; two ſea views, and *Perſeus* and *Andromeda*, the productions of his various pencil.

Duff Houſe a vaſt pile of building, a little way from the town, is a ſquare, with a ſquare tower at each end; the front richly ornamented with carving, but, for want of wings, has a naked look: the rooms within are very ſmall, and by no means anſwer the magnificence of the caſe. *Duff* Houſe.

In the apartments are theſe pictures: *Frances*, Dutcheſs of *Richmond*, full length, in black, with a little picture at her breaſt. Æt. 57, 1633, by *Vandyk*. Fine heads of *Charles* I. and his Queen. A head of a *Duff*, with ſhort grey hair, by *Alexander*

of

of *Corſenday*. Near the houſe is a ſhrubery, with a walk two miles long leading to the river.

Aug. 12. About two miles weſt of *Bamff*, not far from the ſea, is a great ſtratum of ſand and ſhells, uſed with ſucceſs as a manure. Sea tang is alſo much uſed for corn-lands, ſometimes by itſelf, ſometimes mixed with earth, and left to rot: it is beſides often laid freſh on graſs, and anſwers very well. Paſſed by the houſe of *Boyne*, a ruined caſtle, on the edge of a ſteep glen, filled with ſome good aſh and maples.

Near *Portſoy*, a ſmall town, is a large ſtratum of marble, a coarſe ſort of *Verd di Corſica*, uſed in ſome houſes for chimney-pieces. Reach

Cullen Houſe. *Cullen* Houſe, ſeated at the edge of a deep glen full of very large trees, which being out of the reach of the ſea winds proſper greatly. This ſpot is very prettily laid out in walks, and over the entrance is a magnificent arch ſixty feet high, and eighty-two in width. The houſe is large, but irregular. The moſt remarkable pictures are, a full length of *James* VI. by *Mytens*: at the time of the revolution, the mob had taken it out of *Holyrood* Houſe, and were kicking it about the ſtreets, when the Chancellor, the Earl of *Finlater*, happening to paſs by, redeemed it out of their hands. A portrait of *James* Duke of *Hamilton*, beheaded 1649, in a large black cloak, with a ſtar, by *Vandyk*. A half-length of his brother, by the ſame, killed at the battle of *Worceſter*. *William* Duke of *Hamilton*, preſident of the revolution parlement, by *Kneller*. Old Lord *Bamff*, aged 90, with a long white ſquare beard,

beard, who is ſaid to have incurred the cenſure of the church, at that age, for his galantries *.

The country round *Cullen* has all the marks of improvement, owing to the † indefatigable pains of the late noble owner, in advancing the art of agriculture and planting, and every other uſefull buſineſs, as far as the nature of the ſoil would admit. His ſucceſs in the firſt was very great; the crops of beans, peas, oats, and barley, were excellent; the wheat very good, but, through the fault of the climate, will not ripen till it is late, the harveſt in theſe parts being in *October*. The plantations are very extenſive, and reach to the top of the hill of *Knock*; but the farther they extend from the bottoms the worſe they ſucceed.

The town of *Cullen* is mean; yet has about a hundred looms in it, there being a flouriſhing manufacture of linnen and thread, of which near fifty thouſand pounds worth is annually made.

Near this town the Duke of *Cumberland*, after his march from *Bamff*, joined the reſt of his forces from *Straithbogie*, and encamped at *Cullen*.

In a ſmall ſandy bay are three lofty ſpiring rocks, formed of flinty maſſes, cemented together very

* Among other pictures of perſons of merit, that of the admirable *Crichton* muſt not be overlooked. I was informed, that there is one of that extraordinary perſon in the poſſeſſion of *Alexander Morriſon*, Eſq; of *Bagnie*, in the county of *Bamff*; it is in the ſame apartment with ſome of *Jameſon*'s, but ſeems done by a ſuperior hand: came into Mr. *Morriſon*'s poſſeſſion from the family of *Crichton*, Viſcount *Frendraught*, chief of the name to whom *Crichton* probably ſent it from *Italy*, where he ſpent the laſt years of his ſhort life.

† His Lordſhip collected together near 2000 ſouls, to his new town at *Keith*, by *feuing*; i. e. giving in perpetuity, on payment of a ſlight acknowlegement, land ſufficient to build a houſe on, with gardens and back-yard.

different

differently from any ſtratum in the country. Theſe are called the three Kings of *Cullen*. A little farther is another vaſt rock, pierced quite through; formed of pebbly concretions lodged in clay, which had ſubſided in thick but regular layers.

Aug. 13. Paſſed through a fine open country, full of gentle riſings, and rich in corn, with a few clumps of trees ſparingly ſcatered over it. Great uſe is made Stone marle. here of ſtone marle, a gritty indurated marle, found in vaſt ſtrata, dipping pretty much: it is of different colors, blue, pale brown, and reddiſh; is cut out of the quarry, and laid very thick on the ground in lumps, but will not wholly diſſolve under three or four years. In the quarry is a great deal of ſparry matter, which is laid apart, and burnt for lime. Arrive at

Caſtle Gordon. *Caſtle-Gordon*, a large old houſe, the ſeat of the Duke of *Gordon*, lying in a low wet country, near ſome large well-grown woods, and a conſiderable one of great hollies. The principal pictures in *Caſtle-Gordon* are, the firſt Marquiſs of *Huntly*. Fourth Marquiſs of *Huntly*, beheaded by the Covenanters. His ſon, the gallant Lord *Gordon*, *Montroſe*'s friend, killed at the battle of *Auldfort*. Lord *Lewis Gordon*, a leſs generous warrior; the plague* of the people of *Murray*, (then the ſeat of the Covenanters) whoſe character, with that of the

* Whence this proverb,

'The Guil, the *Gordon*, and the Hooded Craw,
'Were the three worſt things *Murray* ever ſaw.'

Guil is a weed that infeſts corn. It was from the caſtle of *Rothes*, on the *Spey*, that Lord *Lewis* made his plundering excurſions into *Murray*.

brave

brave *Montroſe*, is well contraſted in theſe old lines:

If ye with *Montroſe* gae, ye'l get ſic and wae enough;
If ye with Lord *Lewis* gae, ye'l get rob and rave enough.

The head of the ſecond Counteſs of *Huntly*, daughter of *James* I. A fine ſmall portrait of the *Abbè d'Aubignè*, ſitting in his ſtudy. A very fine head of St. *John* receiving the revelation; a beautifull expreſſion of attention and devotion.

The Duke of *Gordon* ſtill keeps up the diverſion of falconry, and had ſeveral fine Hawks, of the Peregrine and gentle Falcon ſpecies, which breed in the rocks of *Glenmore*. I ſaw alſo here a true Highland gre-hound, which is now become very ſcarce: it was of a very large ſize, ſtrong, deep cheſted, and covered with very long and rough hair. This kind was in great vogue in former days, and uſed in vaſt numbers, at the magnificent ſtag-chaſes, by the powerfull Chieftains. Falconry.

The *Spey* is a dangerous neighbor to *Caſtle-Gordon*; a large and furious river, overflowing very frequently in a dreadfull manner, as appears by its ravages far beyond its banks. The bed of the river is wide and full of gravel, and the channel very ſhifting. The *Spey*.

The Duke of *Cumberland* paſſed this water at *Beily* church, near this place, when the channel was ſo deep as to take an officer, from whom I had the relation, and who was ſix feet four inches high, up to the breaſt. The oppoſite banks are very high and ſteep; ſo that, had not the Rebels been providentially ſo infatuated as to neglect oppoſition, the

the paſſage muſt have been attended with conſiderable loſs.

The ſalmon fiſhery on this river is very great: about ſeventeen hundred barrels full are caught in the ſeaſon, and the ſhore is rented for about 1200l. *per annum.*

Aug. 14. *Forchabus.* Paſſed through *Forchabus*, a wretched town, cloſe to the caſtle. Croſſed the *Spey* in a boat, and landed in the county of *Murray*.

The peaſants houſes, which, throughout the ſhire of *Ramff*, were very decent, were now become very miſerable, being entirely made of turf: the country partly moor, partly cultivated, but in a very ſlovenly manner.

Elgin. Dine at *Elgin**, a good town, with many of the houſes built over piazzas; has little trade; but is remarkable for its eccleſiaſtical antiquities. The cathedral † had been a magnificent pile, but is now in ruins. *Jonſton*, in his *encomia urbium*, celebrates the beauty of *Elgin*, and laments the fate of this noble building:

Arcibus heroum nitidis urbs cingitur, intus
Plebeii radiant, nobiliumque Lares:
Omnia delectant, veteris ſed rudera templi
Dum ſpectas, lachrymis, Scotia *tinge genas.*

The weſt door is very elegant, and richly ornamented. The choir very beautifull, and has a fine

* *Celticè* Belle ville.

† Founded by *John*, ſecond ſon of the houſe of *Innes*, and Biſhop of *Murray*, 1406; of whoſe epitaph is this fragment:

Hic jacet in Xto pater et Dominus, Dominus Johannes de Innes *hujus Eccleſiæ epiſcopus---Qui hoc notabile opus incepit et per ſeptennium edificavit.*

and

and light gallery running round it; and at the eaſt end are two rows of narrow windows in an excellent gothic taſte. The chapter-houſe is an octagon, the roof ſupported by a fine ſingle column, with neat carvings of coats of arms round the capital. There is ſtill a great tower on each ſide of this cathedral; but that in the centre, with the ſpire and whole roof, are fallen in, and form moſt awefull fragments, mixed with the battered monuments of Knights and Prelates. *Boethius* ſays that *Duncan*, who was killed by *Macbeth* at *Inverneſs*, lies buried here. Numbers of modern tomb-ſtones alſo crowd the place; a proof how difficult it is to eradicate the opinion of local ſanctity, even in a religion that affects to deſpiſe it.

About a mile from hence is the caſtle of *Spinie*; a large ſquare tower, and a vaſt quantity of other ruined buildings, ſtill remain, which ſhews its antient magnificence whilſt the reſidence of the Biſhops of *Murray*: the lake of *Spinie* almoſt waſhes the walls; is about five miles long, and half a mile broad, ſeated in a flat country. During winter, great numbers of wild ſwans migrate hither; and I have been told, that ſome have bred here. *Boethius* * ſays they reſort here for the ſake of a certain herb called after their name. *Spinie.*

Between this and *Elgin* is a ruined chapel, called *Maiſon dieu*. Near it is a large gravelly cliff, from whence is a beautifull view of the town, cathedral, a round hill with the remains of a caſtle, and beneath is the gentle ſtream of the *Loſſie*, the *Loxia* of *Ptolomy*.

* *Scotorum* Regni deſcr. ix.

Pluſcairdin Abby.

Three miles ſouth is the Abby of *Pluſcairdin*, in a moſt ſequeſtred place; a beautifull ruin, the arches elegant, the pillars well turned, and the capitals rich *.

Croſs the *Loſſie*, ride along the edge of a vale, which has a ſtrange mixture of good corn and black turberies: on the road-ſide is a mill-ſtone quarry.

Arrive in the rich plain of *Murray*, fertile in corn. The view of the *Firth* of *Murray*, with a full proſpect of the high mountains of *Roſsſhire* and *Sutherland*, and the magnificent entrance into the bay of *Cromartie* between two lofty hills, form a fine piece of ſcenery.

Kinloſs Abby.

Turn about half a mile out of the road to the north, to ſee *Kinloſs* Abby †, the burying-place of many a *Scottiſh* monarch. The Prior's chamber, two ſemicircular arches, the pillars, the couples of ſeveral of the roofs, afford ſpecimens of the moſt beautifull gothic architecture in all the elegance of ſimplicity, without any of its fantaſtic ornaments. Near the abby is an orchard of apple and pear trees, at leſt coeval with the laſt Monks; numbers lie proſtrate; their venerable branches ſeem to have taken freſh roots, and were loaden with fruit, beyond what could be expected from their antique look.

Great column.

Near *Forres*, on the road-ſide, is a vaſt column, three feet ten inches broad, and one foot three inches thick: the height above ground is twenty-three feet; below, as is ſaid, twelve or fifteen. On one

* As I was informed, for I did not ſee this celebrated abby.
† Founded about 1124, by *David* I.

ſide

ſide are numbers of rude figures of animals and armed men, with colors flying: ſome of the men ſeemed bound like captives. On the oppoſite ſide was a croſs, included in a circle, and raiſed a little above the ſurface of the ſtone. At the foot of the croſs are two gigantic figures, and on one of the ſides is ſome elegant fret-work.

This is called King *Sueno*'s ſtone; and ſeems to be, as Mr. *Gordon* * conjectures, erected by the *Scots*, in memory of the final retreat of the *Danes*: it is evidently not *Daniſh*, as ſome have aſſerted; the croſs diſproves the opinion, for this nation had not at that time received the light of chriſtianity.

On a moor not far from *Forres*, *Boethius*, and *Shakeſpear* from him, places the rencountre of *Macbeth* and the three wayward ſiſters, or witches. It was my fortune to meet with but one, which was ſomewhere in the laſt county: ſhe was of a ſpecies far more dangerous than theſe, but neither *withered nor wild in her attire*, but ſo fair,

She look'd not like an inhabitant o' th' Earth!

Forres.

Lay at *Forres*, a very neat town, ſeated under ſome little hills, which are prettily divided. In the great ſtreet is the town-houſe with a handſome cupolo, and at the end is an arched gateway, which has a good effect. On a hill weſt of the town are the poor remains of the caſtle, from whence is a fine view of a rich country, interſperſed with groves, the bay of *Findorn*, a fine baſon, almoſt round, with a narrow ſtrait into it from the ſea, and a melancholy proſpect of the pariſh of the ſame name,

* *Itin. Septentr.* 158.

Inundation of ſand.

now nearly overwhelmed with ſand. This ſtrange inundation is ſtill in motion, but moſtly in the time of a weſt wind: it moves along the ſurface with an even progreſſion, but is ſtopped by water, after which it forms little hills: its motion is ſo quick, that a gentleman aſſured me he had ſeen an apple-tree ſo covered with it, in one ſeaſon, as to leave only a few of the green leaves of the upper branches appear above the ſurface. An eſtate of about 300 l. *per ann.* has been thus overwhelmed; and it is not long ſince the chimnies of the principal houſes were to be ſeen: it began about eighty years ago, occaſioned by the cutting down the trees and pulling up the bent, or ſtarwort, which gave occaſion at laſt to the act 15th *G.* II. to prevent its farther ravages.

Aug. 15. Croſs the *Findorn*; land near a friable rock of whitiſh ſtone, much tinged with green, an indication of copper. The ſtone is barren for lime. From an adjacent eminence is a pictureſque view of *Forres*. About three miles farther is *Tarnaway* Caſtle, the antient ſeat of the Earls of *Murray*. The hall, called *Randolph*'s Hall, from its founder Earl *Randolph*, one of the great ſupporters of *Robert Bruce*, is timbered at top like *Weſtminſter-Hall*: its dimenſions are 79 feet by 35, 10 inches, and ſeems a fit reſort for Barons and their vaſſals. In the rooms are ſome good heads: one of a youth, with a ribband of ſome order hanging from his neck. One unknown, with a black body to his veſt, and brown ſleeves. The Fair, or *Bonny* Earl of *Murray*, as he is commonly called, who was murdered, as ſuppoſed, on account

Tarnaway Caſtle.

of

of a jealouſy *James* VI. entertained of a paſſion the Queen had for him: at leſt ſuch was the popular opinion, as appears from the old ballad on the occaſion:

He was a braw Gallant,
And he played at the Gluve;
And the bonny Earl of *Murray*,
Oh! he was the Queene's Love.

There are beſides, the heads of his lady and daughter; all are on wood except that of the Earl. To the ſouth-eaſt of the caſtle are large birch woods, abounding with Stags and Roes.

Continued my journey weſt to *Auldearne*. Am now arrived again in the country where the *Erſe* ſervice is performed. Juſt beneath the church is the place where *Montroſe* obtained a ſignal victory over the Covenanters, many of whoſe bodies lie in the church, with an inſcription, importing, according to the cant of the time, that they died fighting for their religion and their king. I was told this anecdote of that hero: That he always carried with him a *Cæſar*'s Commentaries, on whoſe margins were written, in *Montroſe*'s own hand, the generous ſentiments of his heart, verſes out of the *Italian* Poets, expreſſing contempt of every thing but glory. *Auldearne.*

Have a diſtant view of *Nairn*, a ſmall town near the ſea. Ride through a rich corn country, mixed with deep and black turberies, which ſhew the original ſtate of the land. Reach *Calder* Caſtle, or *Cawdor*, as *Shakeſpear* calls it, once the property of its *Thanes*. The antient part is a great ſquare *Cawdor.*

tower; but there is a large and more modern building annexed, with a draw-bridge.

All the houſes in theſe parts are caſtles, or at leſt defenſible; for, till the year 1745, the Highlanders made their inroads, and drove away the cattle of their defenceleſs neighbors. There are ſaid to exiſt ſome very old marriage articles of the daughter of a chieftain, in which the father promiſes for her portion, 200 *Scots* marks, and the half of a *Michaelmas moon*, i. e. half the plunder, when the nights grew dark enough to make their excurſions.

Rode into the woods of *Calder*, in which were very fine birch trees and alders, ſome oak, great broom, and juniper, which gave ſhelter to the Roes. Deep rocky glens, darkened with trees, bound each ſide of the wood: one has a great torrent roaring at its diſtant bottom, called the Brook of *Achneem*: it well merits the name of that of *Acheron*, being a moſt fit ſcene for witches to celebrate their nocturnal rites in.

A joug. Obſerved on a pillar of the door of *Calder* church, a *joug*, i. e. an iron yoke, or ring, faſtened to a chain; which was, in former times, put round the necks of delinquents againſt the rules of the church, who were left there expoſed to ſhame during the time of divine ſervice: but theſe penalties are now happily aboliſhed. The clergy of *Scotland*, the moſt decent and conſiſtent in their conduct of any ſet of men I ever met with of their order, are at preſent much changed from the furious, illiterate, and enthuſiaſtic teachers of the old times, and have taken up the mild method of perſuaſion, inſtead of the cruel diſcipline of corporal puniſhments.

Scotch clergy.

ments. Science almoſt univerſally flouriſhes among them; and their diſcourſe is not leſs improving than the table they entertain the ſtranger at is decent and hoſpitable. Few, very few of them, permit the bewitchery of diſſipation to lay hold of them, notwithſtanding they allow all the innocent pleaſures of others, which, though not criminal in the layman, they know, muſt bring the taint of levity on the churchman. They never ſink their characters by midnight brawls, by mixing with the gaming world, either in cards, cocking, or horſe-races, but preſerve, with a narrow income, a dignity too often loſt among their brethren ſouth of the *Tweed*.

The *Scotch* livings are from 40l. *per ann.* to 150l. *per ann.* a decent houſe is built for the miniſter on the glebe, and about ſix acres of land annexed. The church allows no curate, except in caſe of ſickneſs or age, when one, under the title of helper, is appointed; or, where the livings are very extenſive, a miſſionary or aſſiſtant is allotted; but fine-cures, or fine-cured preferments, never diſgrace the church of our ſiſter kingdom. The widows and children of thoſe who die in poor circumſtances are of late provided for out of a fund eſtabliſhed by two acts, 17th and 22d, *G.* II.* *Scotch* livings.

Croſs the *Nairn*; the bridge large, but the ſtream inconſiderable, except in floods. On the weſt is *Kilravoch* Caſtle, and that of *Dalcroſs*. Keep due north, along the military road from *Perth*; paſs

* An account of the government of the church of *Scotland*, as collected from a worthy and ſenſible miniſter, will be given in the Appendix, *No.* I.

along a narrow low piece of land, projecting far into the *Firth*, called *Arderſier*, forming a ſtrait ſcarce a mile over, between this county and that of *Cromartie* *. At the end of this point is *Fort George*, a ſmall but ſtrong and regular fortreſs, built ſince 1745, as a *place d'armes*: it is kept in excellent order; but, by reaſon of the happy change of the times, ſeemed almoſt deſerted: the barracks are very handſome, and form ſeveral regular and good ſtreets.

Fort George.

Lay at *Cambeltown*, a place conſiſting of numbers of very mean houſes, owing its riſe and ſupport to the neighboring fort.

Aug. 16. *Culloden.* Paſſed over *Culloden Moor*, the place that *North Britain* owes its preſent proſperity to, by the victory of *April* 16, 1746. On the ſide of the Moor are the great plantations of *Culloden* Houſe, the ſeat of *Duncan Forbes*, a warm and active friend to the houſe of *Hanover*, who ſpent great ſums in its ſervice, and by his influence, and by his perſuaſions, diverted numbers from joining in rebellion; at length he met with a cool return, for his humane but unpolitical attempt to ſheath, after victory, the unſatiated ſword. But let a veil be flung over a few exceſſes conſequential of a day productive of ſo much benefit to the united kingdoms.

The young adventurer lodged here the evening preceding the battle; diſtracted with the diſſenſions among his officers, even when they were at the brink of deſtruction, he ſeemed incapable of acting, could be ſcarcely perſuaded to mount his horſe,

* Between which plies a ferry-boat.

never

W.r Tomkins pinx.t

Invernefs.

P. Mazell sculp.t

never came into the field of battle, as might have been expected from a prince who had his laſt ſtake to play, but fled ingloriouſly to the old traitor *Lovat*, who, I was told, did execrate him, on hearing that he approached as a fugitive.

The Duke of *Cumberland*, when he found that the barges of the fleet attended near the ſhore for the ſafety of his perſon, in caſe of a defeat, immediately ordered them away, to convince his men of the reſolution he had taken of either conquering or periſhing with them.

After deſcending from the Moor, got into a well cultivated country; and after riding ſome time under low but pleaſant hills, not far from the ſea, reach

INVERNESS, finely ſeated on a plain, between the Firth of the ſame name and the river *Neſs*: the firſt, from the narrow ſtrait of *Arderſier*, inſtantly widens into a fine bay, and again as ſuddenly contracts oppoſite *Inverneſs*, at the ferry of *Keſſock*, the paſs into *Roſsſhire*. The town is large and well built, and very populous, being the laſt of any note in *North Britain*. On the north is *Oliver*'s Fort, a pentagon; but only the form remains to be traced by the ditches and banks. Near it is a very conſiderable rope manufacture. On an eminence ſouth of the town is old *Fort George*, which was taken and blown up by the Rebels: it had been no more than a very antient caſtle, the place where *Boethius* ſays that *Duncan* was murdered: from thence is a moſt charming view of the *Firth*, the paſſage of *Keſſock*, the river *Neſs*, the ſtrange ſhaped hill of *Tommin beurich*, and various groupes of diſtant mountains. INVERNESS.

That

That ſingular *Tommin* is of an oblong form, broad at the baſe, and ſloping on all ſides towards the top; ſo that it looks like a great ſhip with its keel upwards. Its ſides and part of the neighboring plains are planted, ſo it is both an agreeable walk and a fine object. It is perfectly detached from any other hill; and if it was not for its great ſize, might paſs* for a work of art. The view from it is ſuch, that no traveller will think his labor loſt, after gaining the ſummit.

At *Inverneſs*, and I believe at other towns in *Scotland*, is an officer, called *Dean* of the *Guild*, who, aſſiſted by a council, ſuperintends the markets, regulates the price † of proviſions; and if any houſe falls down, and the owner lets it lie in ruins for three years, the *Dean* can abſolutely diſpoſe of the ground to the beſt bidder.

Croſs the *Neſs* on a bridge of ſeven arches, above which the tide flows for about a mile.

Proceed north; have a fine view of the Firth, which now widens again from *Keſſock* into a large bay ſome miles in length. The hills ſlope down to the water-ſide, and are finely cultivated; but the diſtant proſpect is of rugged mountains of a ſtupendous height, as if created as guards to the reſt of the iſland from the fury of the boiſterous north.

* Its length at top about 300 yards; I neglected meaſuring the baſe or the height, which are both conſiderable; the breadth of the top only 20 yards.

† Beef, (22 ounces to the pound) 2d. to 4d. Mutton, 2d. to 3d. Veal, 3d. to 5d. Pork, 2d. to 3d. Chickens, 3d. to 4d. a couple. Fowl, 4d. to 6d. apiece. Gooſe, 12d. to 14d. Ducks, 1s. a couple. Eggs, ſeven a penny. Salmon, of which there are ſeveral great fiſheries, 1d. and 1d. halfpenny per pound.

Ride

Ride cloſe to the water-edge thro' woods of alder, paſs near ſeveral houſes of the *Fraziers*, and reach *Caſtle Dunie*, the ſite of the houſe of their chieftain Lord *Lovat*. *Caſtle Dunie.*

The old houſe, which was very mean, was burnt down in 1746; but a neat box, the reſidence of the hoſpitable factor, is built in its ſtead on a high bank well wooded, over the pretty river *Bewley*, or *Beaulieu*. The country, for a certain circuit, is fertile, well cultivated, and ſmiling. The bulk of Lord *Lovat*'s eſtate was in theſe parts; the reſt, to the amount of 500l. *per ann.* in *Straitherick*. He was a potent chieftain, and could raiſe about 1000 men: but I found his neighbors ſpoke as unfavorably of him, as his enemies did in the moſt diſtant parts of the kingdom. His property is one of the annexed eſtates, *i. e.* ſettled unalienably on the crown, as all the forfeited fortunes in the Highlands are: the whole value of which brought in at that time about 6000l. *per ann.* and thoſe in the Lowlands about the ſame ſum; ſo that the power and intereſt of a poor twelve thouſand *per ann.* terrified and nearly ſubverted the conſtitution of theſe powerfull kingdoms. Forfeited eſtates.

The profits of theſe eſtates are lodged in the hands of Truſtees, who apply their revenue for the founding of ſchools for the inſtruction of children in ſpinning; wheels are given away to poor families, and flax-ſeed to farmers. Some money is given in aid of the roads, and towards building bridges over the torrents; by which means a ready intercourſe is made to parts before inacceſſible to ſtrangers.

ſtrangers *. And in 1753, a large ſum was ſpent on an *Utopian* project of eſtabliſhing colonies (on the forfeited eſtates) of diſbanded ſoldiers and ſailors: comfortable houſes were built for them; land and money given, and ſome lent; but the ſucceſs by no means anſwered the intentions of the projectors.

Aug. 17. Ford the *Bewley*, where a ſalmon fiſhery, belonging to the *Lovat* eſtate, rents at 120l. *per annum*.

Leornamonach. The country on this ſide the river is called *Leornamonach*, or the Monk's Land, having formerly been the property of the Abby of *Bewly*; and the oppo-

Airds. ſite ſide bears the name of *Airds*, or the Heights. Paſs by ſome excellent farms, well encloſed, improved, and planted; the land produces wheat and other corn. Much cattle are bred in theſe parts, and there are ſeveral linnen manufactures.

Caſtle *Braan.* Ford the *Conan* to Caſtle *Braan*, the ſeat of Lord *Fortroſe*; a good houſe, pleaſantly ſituated on the ſide of a hill, commands a view of a large plain, and to the weſt a wild proſpect of broken and lofty mountains.

There is here a fine full length of *Mary Stuart*, with this inſcription, *Maria* D. G. *Scotiæ piiſſima regina. Franciæ Dotaria. Anno Ætatis Regni* 38. 1580. Her dreſs is black, with a ruff, cap, handkerchief, and a white veil down to the ground, beads and prayer-book, and a croſs hanging from her neck; her hair dark brown, her face handſome, and conſidering the difference of years, ſo much reſembling her portrait by *Zucchero*, in *Chiſwick*

* The factors, or agents of theſe eſtates, are alſo allowed all the money they expend in planting.

Houſe, as to leave little doubt as to the originality of the laſt.

A ſmall half-length on wood of *Henry Darnly*, inſcribed *Henricus Stuardus* Dominus *Darnly*, Æt. IX. M.D.LV. dreſſed in black, with a ſword; it is the figure of a pretty boy.

A fine portrait of Cardinal *Richlieu*. General *Monk*, in a buff coat. Head of Sir *George Mackenſie*. The Earl of *Seaforth*, called, from his ſize, *Kenneth More*. Dutcheſs of *Beaufort*, daughter of the Marquiſs of *Powis*. Earl of *Caſtlemaine*, admiral in the time of *Charles* II.

Near the houſe are ſome very fine oaks and horſe-cheſnuts: in the garden, Turky apricots, orange nectarines, and a ſmall ſoft peach, ripe; other peaches, nectarines, and green gages, far from ripe.

Paſs through *Dingwall*, a ſmall town, the capital of *Roſsſhire*, ſituated near the head of the Firth of *Cromartie*: an antient croſs, and an obeliſk over the burying-place of the Earls of *Cromartie*'s family, were all I ſaw remarkable in it. *Dingwall.*

Ride along a very good road cut on the ſide of a hill with the country very well cultivated above and below, with ſeveral ſmall woods interſperſed near the water's edge. There is a fine view of almoſt the whole bay, the moſt capacious and ſecure of any in *Great Britain*; its whole navy might lie there with eaſe, and ſhips of two hundred tuns may ſail up above two-thirds of its length, which extends thirty miles, from the *Sutters* * of *Cromartie* Firth of *Cromartie.*

* *Sutters*, or Shooters, two hills that form its entrance, projecting conſiderably into the water.

to

to a ſmall diſtance beyond *Dingwall*: the entrance is narrow; the projecting hills defend this fine bay from all winds; ſo it juſtly merits the name given it of *Portus ſalutis*.

FOULES. FOULES, the ſeat of Sir *Henry Monro*, lies about a mile from the *Firth*, near vaſt plantations on the flats, as well as on the hills. Thoſe on the hills are ſix miles in length, and in a very flouriſhing ſtate. On the back of theſe are extenſive vallies full of oats, bounded by mountains, which here, as well as in the Highlands, in general run from eaſt to weſt. Sir *Henry* holds a foreſt from the crown by a very whimſical tenure, that of delivering a ſnow-ball on any day of the year that it is demanded; and he ſeems to be in no danger of forfeiting his right by failure of the quit-rent, for ſnow lies in form of a *glaciere* in the chaſms of *Benwewiſh*, a neighboring mountain, throughout the year.

Singular tenure.

AUG. 18. Continue my journey along the low country, which is rich and well cultivated.

Paſs near *Invergordon* *, a handſome houſe, amidſt fine plantations. Near it is the narroweſt part of the Firth, and a ferry into the ſhire of *Cromarty*, now a country almoſt deſtitute of trees; yet, in the time of *James* V. was covered with timber, and over-run with wolves †.

* At *Culraen*, three miles from this place, is found, two feet beneath the ſurface, a ſtratum of white ſoapy marle filled with ſhells, and is much uſed as a manure.

† Theſe animals have been long extinct in *North Britain*, notwithſtanding M. *de Buffon* aſſerts the contrary. There are many antient laws for their extirpation: that of *James* I. *parlem.* 7. is the moſt remarkable: "The Schireffs & Barons ſuld hunt the wolf four or thrie times in the Zear, betwixt St. *Marks* day & *Lambes*, quhich is the time of their quhelpes, & all tenents ſall riſe with them under paine of ane wadder."

Near

Near the ſummit of the hill, between the Firths of *Cromartie* and *Dornoch*, is *Ballinagouan*, the ſeat of a gentleman, who has moſt ſucceſsfully converted his ſword into a plough-ſhare; who, after a ſeries of diſintereſted ſervices to his country, by clearing the ſeas of privateers, the moſt unprofitable of captures, has applied himſelf to arts not leſs deſerving of its thanks. He is the beſt farmer and the greateſt planter in the country: his wheat and his turneps ſhew the one, his plantations of a million of pines each year the other *. It was with great ſatisfaction that I obſerved characters of this kind very frequent in *North Britain*; for during the interval of peace, every officer poſſeſſed of any patrimony was fond of retiring to it, aſſumed the farmer without flinging off the gentleman, enjoyed rural quiet; yet ready to undergo the fatigues of war the moment his country clamed his ſervices. *Ballinagouan.*

About two miles below *Ballinagouan* is a melancholy inſtance of a reverſe of conduct: the ruins of *New Tarbat*, once the magnificent ſeat of an unhappy nobleman, who plunged into a moſt ungratefull rebellion, deſtructive to himſelf and family. The tenants, who ſeem to inhabit it *gratis*, are forced to ſhelter themſelves from the weather in the very loweſt apartments, while ſwallows make their neſts in the bold ſtucco of ſome of the upper. *New Tarbat.*

While I was in this county, I heard a ſingular but well-atteſted relation of a woman diſordered in

* Pine, or *Scotch* fir-ſeed, as it is called, ſells from four to ſix ſhillings per pound. Rents are payed here in kind: the landlord either contracts to ſupply the forts with the produce of the land, or ſells it to the merchant, who comes for it. The price of labor is 6d. per day to the men, 3d. to the women.

her

her health, who faſted for a ſupernatural ſpace of time; but the length of the narrative obliges me to fling it into the Appendix *.

Ride along a tedious black moor to *Tain*, a ſmall town on the Firth of *Dornoch*; diſtinguiſhed for nothing but its large ſquare tower, decorated with five ſmall ſpires. The place appeared very gay at this time; for all the gaudy finery of a little fair was diſplayed in the ſhew of hard ware, painted linnens, and ribbands. Kept along the ſhore, for about two miles, through an open corn country, and croſſing the great ferry, in breadth near two miles, thro' a rapid tide, and in a bad boat, land in the county of *Sutherland*, and in leſs than an hour reach its capital,

DORNOCH. DORNOCH, a ſmall town, half in ruins; once the reſidence of the Biſhops of *Cathneſs*, and, like *Durham*, the ſeat of Eccleſiaſtics: many of the houſes ſtill are called after the titles of thoſe that inhabited them: the Biſhop lodged in the caſtle: the Dean's houſe is at preſent the inn: the cathedral was in form of a croſs, is now a ruin, except part, which is the preſent church. On the doors and window-ſhutters were painted (as is common in many parts of *North Britain*) white tadpole-like figures on a black ground, deſigned to expreſs the tears of the country for the loſs of any perſon of diſtinction. Theſe were occaſioned by the affecting end of that amiable pair the young Earl and Counteſs of *Sutherland*, who were lovely in their lives, and in their deaths they were not divided, for their happineſs was interrupted by a very ſhort ſeparation; *ſanè ubi*

* *No.* II.

idem

idem et maximus et honeſtiſſimus amor eſt, aliquando præſtat morte jungi, quam vita diſtrahi.

Ride on a plain not far from the ſea; paſs by a ſmall croſs, called the *Thane's* Croſs; and not far from thence the ſpot where an unhappy creature had been burnt, if I miſtake not, in *June* 1727, for the imaginary crime of *witchcraft* *.

Croſs a very narrow inlet to a ſmall bay at *Porthbeg*, or the little ferry, in a boat as dangerous as the laſt; for horſes can neither get in or out without great riſque, from the vaſt height of the ſides and their want of ſlips. Keep along the ſhore, paſs by the ſmall village of *Golſpie*, and reach

Dunrobin caſtle, the antient ſeat of the Earls of *Sutherland*, founded about the year 1100, ſituated on a round hill at a ſmall diſtance from the ſea. The few paintings here are, an Earl of *Murray*, an *Dunrobin.*

* This is the laſt inſtance of theſe frantic executions in the north of *Scotland*, as that in the ſouth was at *Paiſly* in 1696, where, among others, a woman, young and handſome, ſuffered, and with a reply to her enquiring friends, worthy a *Roman* matron, being aſked why ſhe did not make a better defence on her tryal, anſwered, *My perſecutors have deſtroyed my honor, and my life is not now worth the pains of defending.* The laſt inſtance of national credulity on this head was the ſtory of the witches of *Thurſo*, who tormenting for a long time an honeſt fellow under the uſual form of cats, at laſt provoked him ſo, that one night he put them to flight with his broad ſword, and cut off the leg of one leſs nimble than the reſt; on his taking it up, to his amazement he found it belonged to a female of his own ſpecies, and next morning diſcovered the owner, an old hag, with only the companion leg to this. The horrors of this tale were conſiderably abated in the place I heard it, by an unlucky enquiry made by one in company, *viz.* In what part would the old woman have ſuffered, had the man cut off the cat's tail? But theſe relations of almoſt obſolete ſuperſtitions muſt never be thought a reflection on this country, as long as any memory remains of the tragical end of the poor people at *Tring*, who, within a few miles of our capital, in 1751, fell a ſacrifice to the belief of the common people in witches, or of that ridiculous impoſture in the capital itſelf, in 1762, of the *Cock-Lane* ghoſt, which found credit with all ranks of people.

old man, on wood. His ſon and two daughters, by *Co. G.* 1628. A fine full length of *Charles* I. *Angus Williamſon*, a heroe of the *clan Chattan*, who reſcued the *Sutherlands* in the time of diſtreſs. A very ſingular picture of the Duke of *Alva* in council, with a cardinal by his ſide, who puts a pair of bellows blown by the Devil into his ear: the Duke has a chain in one hand, fixed to the necks of the kneeling *Flemings*; in the other he ſhews them a paper of recantation for them to ſign, behind whom are the reformed Clergy.

The demeſn is kept in excellent order, and I ſaw here (*lat.* 58.) a very fine field of wheat, which would be ripe about the middle of next month. This was the laſt wheat which had been ſown this year in *North Britain*.

Sutherland is a country abounding in cattle, and ſends out annually 2500 head, which ſold about this time from 2l. 10s. to 3l.* *per* head. Theſe are very frequently without horns, and both they and the horſes are very ſmall. Stags abound in the hills, there being reckoned not leſs than 1600 on the *Sutherland* eſtate, which, in fact, is the greateſt part of the county. Beſides theſe are Roes, Grous, black game and Ptarmigans in plenty, and during winter multitudes of water-fowl on the coaſt.

Not far from *Dunrobin* is a very entire antiquity of the kind known in *Scotland* by the name of the *Pictiſh* Caſtles. *Pictiſh* Caſtles, and called here *Cairn Lean*, or a grey tower: that I ſaw was about 130 yards in circumference, round, and raiſed ſo high above the

* Lean.

ground

ground as to form a conſiderable mount: on the top was an extenſive but ſhallow hollow; within were three low concentric galleries, at ſmall diſtances from each other, covered above with large ſtones; and the ſide-walls were about four or five feet thick, rudely made. There are generally three of theſe places near each other, ſo that each may be ſeen from any one. Whether theſe were the *ſuffugia hiemi* aut *receptacula frugibus* of the *Picts*, as they were of the *Germans*, or whether they might not have been uſed for religious purpoſes, as ſuch hollows have been in *Norway**, I will not pretend to decide: if the laſt, I would ſuppoſe ſome of the galleries to be for the prieſts, the others for the victims, who were choſen by lot, and who might be brought to be ſacrificed in the concave area above, which was well adapted to retain their blood, that was to be ſprinkled on the ſpectators, on the poſts of their houſes, and on the ſails of their ſhips †.

Kept along the ſhore northward. About a mile from the caſtle are ſome ſmall cliffs of free-ſtone; in one is *Straith-leven* Cove, an artificial cave, with ſeats and ſeveral ſhallow circular hollows cut within-ſide. At ſome diſtance, and near the ſea, are ſmall ſtrata of coal three feet thick dipping to the eaſt, and found at the depth of about 14 to 24 yards. Sometimes it takes fire on the bank, which has given it ſo ill a name, that people are very fearfull of taking it aboard their ſhips. I am ſur- Aug. 19. Coal.

† *Wormii* Monumenta Danicorum, *lib.* I. *p.* 6.
* *Worm. Monum. lib.* V. *p.* 24.

that they will not run the riſque, conſidering the miraculous quality it poſſeſſes of driving away rats wherever it is uſed. This is believed by the good people of *Sutherland*, who aſſured me ſeriouſly of its virtues; and they farther attributed the ſame to the earth and very heath of their county. They add too, that not a rat will live with them, notwithſtanding they ſwarm in the adjacent ſhires of *Roſs* and *Cathneſs* *.

In *Aſſynt*, a part of this county, far weſt of *Dunrobin*, are large ſtrata of a beautifull white marble, equal, as I was told, to the *Parian*. I afterwards ſaw ſome of the ſame kind found at *Glenavon* in *Badenoch*.

Croſs the water of *Brora*, which runs along a deep chaſm, over which is a handſome bridge of a ſingle arch. Near is a cave, where the Salmon-fiſhers lie during the ſeaſon: the roof is pierced through to the ſurface, which ſerves for a natural chimney. They take annually about 10 or 12 laſts of fiſh. In a bank not far from the bridge are found abundance of *Belemnitæ*.

* Some years ago I bought of the Monks, at the great *Benedictine* convent at *Augſburg*, ſome papers of St. *Ulric*'s earth, which I was aſſured, by *Lutheran* and *Papiſt*, had the ſame rat-expelling quality with that above-mentioned; but whether for want of due faith, or neglect of attending to the forms of the printed preſcription given with them, (here copied at full length) I know not, but the audacious animals haunt my houſe in ſpite of it:---*Venerabiles Reliquiæ de Terra Sepulchrali, ſive de reſoluta deintùs carne S.* Udalrici *Conf. & Epiſcopi* Auguſtani; *quæ ſi honorificè ad inſtar aliarum Reliquiarum habeantur, & ad Dei laudem, Divique Præſulis honorem, pium quoddam opus, v. g. Oratio, Jejunium, Eleemoſyna &c. præſtetur, mirum eſt, quæ polleant efficaciâ, ad proſcribendos præſertim è domibus, & vicinia Glires, qui ſubſiſtere minimè valent, ubicunque ſimiles Reliquiæ cum fiduciâ fuerint appenſæ, vel aſſervatæ. Idque ex ſpeciali prærogativâ, qua omnipotens Deus inſignia tanti Patroni merita perpetuo miraculo ſtatuit condecorare.*

The

The country is very ſandy, and the arable, or cultivated part, very narrow, confined on the eaſt by the ſea, on the weſt by lofty black mountains, which approach nearer and nearer to the water, till at length they project into it at the great promontory the *Ord* of *Cathneſs*, the boundary between that county and *Sutherland*, after which the coaſt is bold and rocky, except a ſmall bay or two.

Ford the very dangerous water of *Hemſdale*, rapid and full of great ſtones. Very large Lampries are found here, fiſh deteſted by the Highlanders. Beneath the ſtones on the ſea-ſhore are abundance of ſpotted and viviparous Blennies, Father Laſhers, and Whiſtle Fiſh. Mackrel appear here this month, but without their roes. I thought them far inferior in goodneſs to thoſe of our country. Much ſalmon is taken here. *Hemſdale.*

The grey Water-wagtail quits this country in the winter; with us it reſides.

Dined at the little village of *Hemſdale*; near which are the ruins of a ſquare tower.

Paſſed through a rich vale full of good barley and oats between the hill of *Hemſdale* and the *Ord*. Aſcend that vaſt promontory on a good road winding up its ſteep ſides, and impending in many parts over the ſea, infinitely more high and horrible than our *Penmaen Mawr*. Beneath were numbers of Seals floating on the waves, with ſea-fowl ſwimming among them with great ſecurity. Obſerved projecting from one part of the *Ord*, far below, a ſmall and verdant hill, on which, tradition ſays, was fought a ſingle combat between an Earl of *Cathneſs* and a ſon of the Earl of *Sutherland*, while their two *Ord of Cathneſs.*

armies looked on from above: the firſt was killed on the ſpot, the laſt died of his wounds.

Beneath this cape are immenſe caves, the reſort of Seals* and Sea-fowls: the ſides and top are chiefly covered with heath and moraſſy earth, which gives it a black and melancholy look. Ride over ſome boggy and dreary moors. Paſs thro' *Auſdale*, a little highland village. Deſcend into a deep bottom covered with alders, willows, birch and wicken trees, to *Langwall*, the ſeat of Mr. *Sutherland*, who gave me a very hoſpitable reception. The country abounds with Stags and Roes, and all ſorts of feathered game, while the adjacent river brings Salmon almoſt up to his door.

Lavellan. I enquired here after the *Lavellan*†, which, from deſcription, I ſuſpect to be the Water Shrew-mouſe. The country people have a notion that it is noxious to cattle: they preſerve the ſkin, and, as a cure for their ſick beaſts, give them the water in which it has been dipt. I believe it to be the ſame animal which in *Sutherland* is called the Water Mole.

Aug. 20. Proceed on my journey. Paſs near *Berridale*. On a peninſula jutting into the ſea is the ruin of the caſtle; between it and the land is a deep chaſm, where there had been a draw-bridge. On this caſtle are ſtationed, in the ſalmon ſeaſon, perſons who are to obſerve the approach of the fiſh to the freſh waters.

* During ſpring great quantities of Lump fiſh reſort here, and are the prey of the Seals, as appears from the numbers of their ſkins, which at that ſeaſon float aſhore. The Seals, at certain times, ſeem viſited with a great mortality; for at thoſe times multitudes of them are ſeen dead in the water.

† *Sibbald hiſt. Scotland. Br. Zool. illuſt.* cii.

Near

Near *Clathron* is a druidical ſtone ſet an end, and of a moſt ſtupendous ſize.

Saw *Dunbeth*, the ſeat of Mr. *Sinclair*, ſituated on a narrow neck of land; on one ſide impending over the ſea, on the other over a deep chaſm, into which the tide flows: a ſmall narrow garden, with billows beating on three ſides, fills the reſt of the land between the houſe and the ſea. Numbers of old caſtles in this county have the ſame tremendous ſituation. On the weſt ſide of this houſe are a few rows of tolerable trees; the only trees that I ſaw from *Berridale* to the extremity of *Cathneſs* *. On the right inland are the ſmall remains of *Knackennan* caſtle, built by an Earl of *Cathneſs*. From theſe parts is a full view of the lofty naked mountain of *Scaraben* and *Morven*. The laſt Ptarmigans in *Scotland* are on the firſt; the laſt Roes about *Langwall*, there being neither high hills nor woods beyond. All the county on this ſide, from *Dunbeth* to the extremity, is flat, or at leſt very ſeldom interrupted with hills, and thoſe low; but the coaſts rocky, and compoſed of ſtupendous cliffs. *Dunbeth.* *Scaraben.*

Refreſhed our horſes at a little inn at the hamlet of *Clythe*, not far from the headland, called *Clythe-neſs*. Reach *Thrumſter*, a ſeat of Mr. *Sinclair*'s. It is obſervable, that the names of places in this county often terminate in *ter* and *dale*, which ſavors of *Daniſh* origin.

The *Sinclairs* are very numerous, and poſſeſs conſiderable fortunes in theſe parts; but *Boethius*

* But vaſt quantity of ſubterraneous timber in all the moors. Near *Dunbeth* is an entire *Picts* caſtle, with the hollow in the top, and is called the *Bourg* of *Dunbeth*.

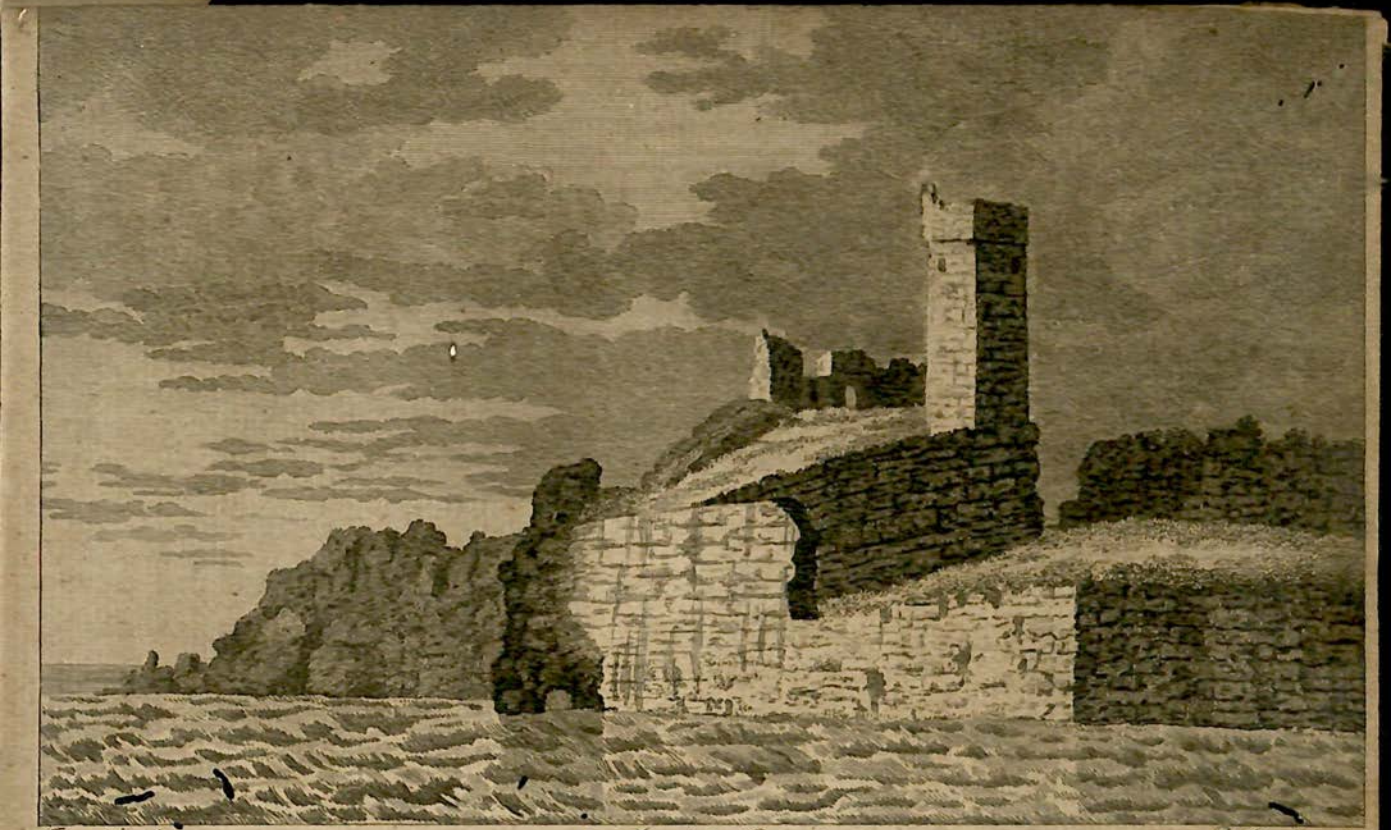
ſays, that they, the *Fraziers*, *Campbells*, *Boſwels*, and many others, came originally from *France*.

Aug. 21. *Wick.* Paſs through *Wick*, a ſmall burrough town with ſome good houſes, ſeated on a river within reach of the tide, and at a diſtance lies the old caſtle. Somewhat farther, cloſe to the ſea, is *Archringal* tower, the ſeat of Sir *William Dunbar*. Ride over the Links of *Keith*, on the ſide of *Sinclair* bay. Theſe were once a moraſs, now covered with ſand, finely turfed over; ſo in this inſtance the land has been obliged by the inſtability of the ſand. The old caſtle of *Keiſs* is ſeated on a rock, with a good houſe of the ſame name near it.

Near *Freſwick* caſtle the cliffs are very lofty; the ſtrata that compoſe them lie quite horizontally in ſuch thin and regular layers, and ſo often interſected by fiſſures, as to appear like maſonry. Beneath are great inſulated columns, called here *Stacks*, compoſed of the ſame ſort of natural maſonry as the cliffs; many of them are hollowed quite thro', ſo as to form moſt magnificent arches, which the ſea ruſhes thro' with vaſt noiſe and impetuoſity, affording a moſt auguſt piece of ſcenery to ſuch who are ſteady enough to ſurvey it from the narrow and almoſt impending paths.

Freſwick caſtle. *Freſwick* caſtle is ſeated on a narrow rock projecting into the ſea, with juſt room enough for it to ſtand on: the acceſs to it while the draw-bridge was in being, was over a deep chaſm cut thro' the little iſthmus that connected it to the main land. Theſe dreadful ſituations are ſtrongly expreſſive of the jealous and wretched condition of the tyrant owners.

After



Ipsw. pinx.t

Framwick Castle.

B. Mazell. sculp.t

After riding near *Freſwick* bay, the ſecond ſandy bay in the county, paſs over a very bad moraſs, and after a few miles travel arrive at *Dungſby* bay *, a low tract, conſiſting of oat-lands and grazing land: the *ultima Thule* of Mr. *Wallace*, whoſe deſcription it anſwers in this particular. *Dungſby* bay.

Quam juxta infames ſcopuli, et petroſa vorago
Aſperat undiſonis ſaxa pudenda vadis †.

The beach is a collection of fragments of ſhells; beneath which are vaſt broken rocks, ſome ſunk, others apparent, running into a ſea never pacific. The contrary tides and currents form here a moſt tremendous conteſt; yet, by the ſkilfulneſs of the people, are paſſed with great ſafety in the narrow little boats I ſaw lying on the ſhore.

The points of this bay are *Dungſby*-head and St. *John*'s head, ſtretching out into the ſea to the eaſt and weſt, forming a pair of horns; from the reſemblance to which it ſhould ſeem that this country was antiently ſtyled *Cornuna*.

From hence is a full view of ſeveral of the *Orkney* iſlands, ſuch as *Flota*, *Waes*, *Ronaldſa*, *Swanna*, to the weſt the *Skerries*, and within two miles of land *Stroma*, famous for its natural mummies, or the entire and uncorrupted bodies of perſons who had been dead ſixty years. I was informed that they were very light, had a flexibility in their limbs, and were of a duſky color ‡. This iſle is fertile in corn, *Orkneys*. Mummies.

* *John a Grout*'s houſe is now known only by name. The proper name of the bay is *Duncan*'s.

† Vide WALLACE's *Orkney iſles*, 33.

‡ In the *Philoſophical Tranſactions abridged*, viii. 705. is an almoſt parallel inſtance of two corpſes, found in a moor in *Derbyſhire*, that had for 40 years reſiſted putrefaction, and were in much the ſame ſtate as thoſe in *Stroma*.

is

is inhabited by about thirty families, who know not the uſe of a plough, but dig every part of their corn land.

Dine at the good miniſter's of *Canneſby*. On my return ſaw at a diſtance the *Stacks* of *Dungſby*, a vaſt inſulated rock, over-topping the land, and appearing like a great tower.

Paſſed near the ſeat of a gentleman not long deceaſed; the laſt who was believed to be poſſeſſed of the *ſecond ſight*. Originally he made uſe of the pretence, in order to render himſelf more reſpectable with his clan; but at length, in ſpite of fine abilities, was made a dupe to his own artifices, became poſſeſſed with a ſerious belief of the faculty, and for a conſiderable number of years before his death was made truely unhappy by this ſtrange opinion, which originally aroſe from the following accident. A boat of his was on a very tempeſtuous night at ſea; his mind, filled with anxiety at the danger his people were in, furniſhed him with every idea of the misfortune that really befell them: he ſuddenly ſtarting up pronounced that his men would be drowned, for that he had ſeen them paſs before him with wet garments and dropping locks. The event was correſpondent, and he from that time grew confirmed in the reality of ſpectral predictions.

Second ſight.

There is another ſort of divination, called *Sleinanachd*, or reading the *ſpeal-bone*, or the blade-bone of a ſhoulder of mutton well ſcraped. When Lord *London* was obliged to retreat before the Rebels to the iſle of *Skie*, a common ſoldier, on the very moment the battle of *Culloden* was decided, proclaimed the

GANNET

Edwards Pinxt. R. Morrow Sc.

the victory at that diſtance, pretending to have diſcovered the event by looking through the bone.

I heard of one inſtance of ſecond ſight, or rather of foreſight, which was well atteſted, and made much noiſe about the time the prediction was fulfilled. A little after the battle of *Preſton Pans*, the preſident, *Duncan Forbes*, being at his houſe of *Culloden* with a nobleman, from whom I had the relation, fell into diſcourſe on the probable conſequences of the action: after a long converſation, and after revolving all that might happen, Mr. *Forbes* ſuddenly turning to a window, ſaid, *All theſe things may fall out; but depend on it, all theſe diſturbances will be terminated on this ſpot.*

Returned the ſame road. Saw multitudes of *Gannets*, or *Soland* Geeſe, on their paſſage northward: they went in ſmall flocks from five to fifteen in each, and continued paſſing for hours: it was a ſtormy day; they kept low and near the ſhore; but never paſſed over the land, even when a bay with promontories intervened, but followed (preſerving an equal diſtance from ſhore) the form of the bay, and then regularly doubled the Capes. I ſaw many parties make a ſort of halt for the ſake of fiſhing; they ſoared to a great height, then darting down headlong into the ſea made the water foam and ſpring up with the violence of their deſcent; after which they purſued their route. Gannets.

Swans reſort in *October* to the Loughs of *Hemprigs* and *Waſter*, and continue there till *March*. Abundance of Land-rails are found throughout the county. Multitudes of Sea-fowl breed in the cliffs: among others, the *Lyre*; but the ſeaſon being paſt,

I neither

I neither ſaw it, nor could underſtand what ſpecies it was.

Sinclair bay and caſtle. Went along a fine hard ſand on the edge of *Sinclair* bay. On the ſouth point, near *Roſs-head*, on the ſame rock, are *Sinclair* and *Carnego* caſtles; but, as if the joint tenants, like beaſts of prey, had been in fear of each other, there was between them a draw-bridge; the firſt too had an iron door, which dropped from above through grooves ſtill viſible.

Produce of *Cathneſs*. *Cathneſs* may be called an immenſe moraſs, mixed with ſome fruitfull ſpots of oats and barley, much coarſe graſs, and here and there ſome fine, almoſt all natural, there being as yet very little artificial. At this time was the hay harveſt both here and about *Dunrobin*: the hay on this rough land is cut with very ſhort ſcythes, and with a briſk and ſtrong ſtroke. The country produces and exports great quantities of *oatmeal*, and much whiſky is diſtilled from the barley: the great thinneſs of inhabitants throughout *Cathneſs* enables them to ſend abroad much of its productions. No wheat had been raiſed this year in the county; and I was informed that this grain is ſown here in the ſpring, by reaſon of the wet and fury of the winters.

Cattle. The county is ſuppoſed to ſend out, in ſome years, 2200 head of cattle; but in bad ſeaſons, the farmer kills and ſalts numbers for ſale. Great numbers of ſwine are reared here: they are ſhort, high-backed, long-briſtled, ſharp, ſlender and long-noſed; have long erect ears, and moſt ſavage looks, and are ſeen tethered in almoſt every field. The reſt of the commodities of *Cathneſs* are butter, cheeſe,

cheeſe, tallow, hides, the oil and ſkins of ſeals, and the feathers of geeſe.

Here are neither barns or graineries; the corn is thraſhed out and preſerved in the chaff in *bykes*, which are ſtacks in ſhape of bee-hives, thatched quite round, where it will keep good for two years.

Much Salmon is taken at *Caſtle-hill*, *Dunet*, *Wick*, and *Thurſo*. The miraculous draught at the laſt place is ſtill talked of; not leſs than 2500 being taken at one tide, within the memory of man. At a ſmall diſtance from *Sinclair* caſtle, near *Staxigo* creek, is a ſmall herring-fiſhery, the only one on the coaſt: Cod and other white fiſh abound here; but the want of ports on this ſtormy coaſt is an obſtacle to the eſtabliſhment of fiſheries on this ſide the country. Salmon.

In the month of *November* numbers of Seals * are taken in the vaſt caverns that open into the ſea and run ſome hundreds of yards under ground. Their entrance is narrow, their inſide lofty and ſpacious. The Seal-hunters enter theſe in ſmall boats with torches, which they light as ſoon as they land, and then with loud ſhouts alarm the animals, which they kill with clubs as they attempt to paſs. This is a hazardous employ; for ſhould the wind blow hard from ſea, theſe adventurers are inevitably loſt †. Seals.

Much lime-ſtone is found in this country, which when burnt is made into a compoſt with turf and tang. The tender ſex (I bluſh for the *Cathneſians*) Servitude.

* Sometimes a large ſpecies near twelve feet long has been killed on the coaſt; and I have been informed that the ſame kind are found on the rock *Hiſkir*, one of the weſtern iſles.

† For a fuller account, *vide Br. Zool. illuſtr.* 38.

are

are the only animals of burden: they turn their patient backs to the dunghills, and receive in their *keizes*, or baſkets, as much as their lords and maſters think fit to fling in with their pitchforks, and then trudge to the field in droves of ſixty or ſeventy. The common people are kept here in great ſervitude, and moſt of their time is given to their Lairds, an invincible impediment to the proſperity of this county.

Of the ten pariſhes in *Cathneſs*, only the four that lie S. E. ſpeak *Erſe*; all the others ſpeak *Engliſh*, and that in greater purity than moſt part of *North Britain*.

Inoculation is much practiſed by an ingenious phyſician (Dr. *Mackenzie*, of *Wick*) in this county, and alſo the *Orkneys* *, with great ſucceſs, without any previous preparation The ſucceſs was equally great at *Sanda*, a poor iſle, where there was no ſort of fuel but what was got from dried cow-dung: but in all theſe places, the ſmall-pox is very fatal in the natural way. Other diſeaſes in *Cathneſs* are colds, coughs, and very frequently palſies.

Long days. I came here too late † to have any benefit from the great length of days; but from *June* to the middle of *July*, there is ſcarce any night; for even at what

* At this time a perſon was employed in the ſame buſineſs in the *Shetland* iſlands.

† Beſides the miſſing ſo ſingular a phænomenon, I found that the bad weather, which begins earlier in the north, was ſetting in: I would therefore recommend to any traveller, who means to take this diſtant tour, to ſet out from *Edinburgh* a month ſooner than myſelf.

is

is called midnight the ſmalleſt print may be read, ſo truely did *Juvenal* ſtyle theſe people.

Minima contentos nocte BRITANNOS.

Aug. 23. Gannets. On my way between *Thrumſter* and *Dunbeth*, again ſaw numbers of flocks of *Gannets* keeping due north, and the weather being very calm they flew high. It has not been obſerved that they ever return this way in the ſpring; but ſeem to make a circuit of the iſland, till they again arrive at the *Baſs*, their only breeding-place on the eaſtern coaſt.

Berridale. On deſcending a ſteep hill is a romantic view of the two bridges over the waters of *Berridale* and *Langwall*, and their wooded glens, and of the caſtle of *Berridale* *, over the ſea, where the Salmon-fiſhers ſtation themſelves to obſerve the approach of thoſe fiſh out of the ocean. After a tedious aſcent up the King's road of four miles gain the top of the *Ord*, and lie at *Hemſdale*.

Aug. 24, to 29. Re-viſit the ſame places, till I paſs *Dingwall*. Croſs the *Conan* in a boat, a very beautifull river, not remote from *Caſtle Braan*. Was in this neighborhood informed of other ſingular cuſtoms of the Highlanders.

Singular cuſtoms.

On New-year's day they burn juniper before their cattle, and on the firſt *Monday* in every quarter ſprinkle them with urine.

A Bel-tein. In ſome parts of the country is a *Bel-tein*, different from that before-mentioned. A croſs is cut on ſome ſticks, which is dipped in pottage, and the *Thurſday* before *Eaſter* one of each placed over

* A little up the land is the ruin of *Ach-caſtle*.

the

the ſheep-cot, the ſtable, or the cow-houſe. On the 1ſt of *May* they are carried to the hill where the *Bel-tein* is celebrated, all decked with wild flowers, and after the feaſt is over, re-placed over the ſpots they were taken from. Theſe follies are now ſeldom practiſed, and that with the utmoſt ſecrecy; for the Clergy are indefatigable in diſcouraging every ſpecies of ſuperſtition.

In certain places, the death of people is ſuppoſed to be foretold by the cries and ſhrieks of *Benſhi*, or the Fairies wife, uttered along the very path where the funeral is to paſs; and what in *Wales* are called *corps candles*, are often imagined to appear, and foretell mortality.

Marriage cuſtoms.

The courtſhip of the Highlander has theſe remarkable circumſtances attending it: after privately obtaining the conſent of the Fair, he formally demands her of the father. The Lover and his friends aſſemble on a hill allotted for that purpoſe in every pariſh, and one of them is diſpatched to obtain permiſſion to wait on the daughter: if he is ſucceſsfull, he is again ſent to invite the father and his friends to aſcend the hill and partake of a whiſky caſk, which is never forgot: the Lover advances, takes his future Father-in-law by the hand, and then plights his troth, and the Fair-one is ſurrendered up to him. During the marriage ceremony, great care is taken that dogs do not paſs between them, and particular attention is payed to the leaving the Bridegroom's left-ſhoe without buckle or latchet, to prevent witches * from de-

* An old opinion. *Geſner* ſays that the witches made uſe of toads as a charm, *Ut vim cocundi, ni fallor, in viris tollerent.* Geſner de quad. ovi. p. 72.

priving

priving him, on the nuptial night, of the power of looſening the virgin zone. As a teſt, not many years ago a ſingular cuſtom prevaled in the *weſtern* Highlands the morning after a wedding: a baſket was faſtened with a cord round the neck of the bridegroom by the female part of the company, who immediately filled it with ſtones, till the poor man was in great danger of being ſtrangled: if his bride did not take compaſſion on him, and cut the cord with a knife given her to uſe at diſcretion. But ſuch was the tenderneſs of the *Caledonian* ſpouſes, that never was an inſtance of their neglecting an immediate relief of their good man.

Paſs near the abby * of *Beaulieu*, a large ruin: croſs the ferry, and again reach *Inverneſs*.

Make an excurſion ten miles ſouth of *Inverneſs* to *Moy-hall*, pleaſantly ſeated at the head of a ſmall but beautifull lake of the ſame name, full of Trout, and *Char*, called in the *Erſe*, *Tariar-kinich*, and in the *Scotch*, Red Weems. This water is about two miles and a half long, and half a mile broad, adorned with two or three iſles prettily wooded. Each ſide is bounded by hills cloathed at the bottom with trees; and in front, at the diſtance of thirty miles, is the great mountain of *Karn Goran*, patched with ſnow. Aug. 30. *Moy-hall.*

This place is called *Staſach na gail*, or the threſhold of the Highlands, being a very natural and ſtrongly marked entrance from the north. This is the ſeat of the *Clan Chattan*, or the *M'Intoſhes*, once a powerfull people: in the year 1715, fifteen *Clan Chattan.*

* Founded about 1219, by Lord *Patrick Biſſet*, for the monks of *Fall'ombroſa.*

hundred toke the field; but in 1745, ſcarce half that number: like another *Abſalom*, their fair miſtreſs was in that year ſuppoſed to have ſtolen their hearts from her *Laird* their chieftain: but the ſevereſt loyaliſt muſt admit ſome extenuation of their error, in yielding to the inſinuations of ſo charming a ſeducer.

Boethius relates, that in his time *Inverneſs* was greatly frequented by merchants from *Germany*, who purchaſed here the furs of ſeveral ſorts of wild beaſts *; and that wild horſes were found in great abundance in its neighborhood: that the country yielded a great deal of wheat and other corn, and quantities of nuts and apples. At preſent there is a trade in the ſkins of Deer, Roes, and other beaſts, which the Highlanders bring down to the fairs. There happened to be one at this time: the commodities were ſkins, various neceſſaries brought in by the Pedlars, coarſe country cloths, cheeſe, butter and meal; the laſt in goat-ſkin bags; the butter lapped in cawls, or leaves of the broad *alga* or tang; and great quantities of birch wood and hazel cut into lengths for carts, &c. which had been floated down the river from *Lough-Neſs*.

Highland dreſs. The fair was a very agreeable circumſtance, and afforded a moſt ſingular groupe of Highlanders in all their motly dreſſes. Their *brechan*, or plaid, conſiſts of twelve or thirteen yards of a narrow

* *Ad* Neſſæ *lacûs longi quatuor et viginti paſſuum millia, lati duodecim latera, propter ingentia nemora ferarum ingens copia eſt cervorum, equorum indomitorum, caprecolorum et ejuſmodi animantium magna vis: ad hæc martirillæ, Fouinæ, ut vulgò vocantur, vulpes, muſtellæ, Libri, Lutræque incomparabili numero quorum tergora exteræ gentes ad luxum immenſo pretio coemunt.* Scot. Regni Deſcr. ix. Hiſt. Scot. xxx.

ſtuff,

ſtuff, wrapt round the middle, and reaches to the knees: is often faſtened round the middle with a belt, and is then called *brechan-feal*; but in cold weather, is large enough to wrap round the whole body from head to feet; and this often is their only cover, not only within doors, but on the open hills during the whole night. It is frequently faſtened on the ſhoulders with a pin often of ſilver, and before with a brotche (like the *fibula* of the *Romans*), which is ſometimes of ſilver, and both large and expenſive; the old ones have very frequently mottos.

The ſtockings are ſhort, and are tied below the knee. The *cuoranen* is a ſort of laced ſhoe made of a ſkin with the hairy ſide out, but now ſeldom worn. The *truiſh* were worn by the gentry, and were breeches and ſtockings made of one piece.

The *fillebeg*, i. e. little plaid, alſo called *kelt*, is a ſort of ſhort petticoat reaching only to the knees, and is a modern ſubſtitute for the lower part of the plaid, being found to be leſs cumberſome, eſpecially in time of action, when the Highlanders uſed to tuck their *brechan* into their girdle. Almoſt all have a great pouch of badger and other ſkins, with taſſels dangling before. In this they keep their tobacco and money.

Their antient arms were the *Lochaber* ax, now uſed by none but the town-guard of *Edinburgh*; a tremendous weapon, better to be expreſſed by a figure than words. Arms. * See Plate 212

The broad-ſword and target; with the laſt they covered themſelves, with the firſt reached their enemy at a great diſtance. Theſe were their antient

weapons, as appears by **Tacitus*; but ſince the diſarming act, are ſcarcely to be met with; partly owing to that, partly to the ſpirit of induſtry now riſing among them, the Highlanders in a few years will ſcarce know the uſe of any weapon.

Bows and arrows were uſed in war as late as the middle of the laſt century, as I find in a manuſcript life of Sir *Ewin Cameron*.

The *dirk* was a ſort of dagger ſtuck in the belt. I frequently ſaw this weapon in the ſhambles of *Inverneſs*, converted into a butcher's knife, being, like *Hudibras*'s dagger,

A ſerviceable dudgeon,
Either for fighting or for drudging.

The dirk was a weapon uſed by the antient *Caledonians*, for *Dio Caſſius*, in his account of the expedition of *Severus*, mentions it under the name of *Pugio*.

The *Mattucaſhlaſh*, or arm-pit dagger, was worn there ready to be uſed on coming to cloſe quarters. Theſe, with a piſtol ſtuck in the girdle, completely armed the Highlander †.

Fiery croſs. It will be fit to mention here the method the Chieftains toke formerly to aſſemble the clans for any military expedition. In every clan there is a known place of rendezvous, ſtyled *Carn a' whin*,

* *Simul conſtantia, ſimul arte* Britanni *ingentibus gladiis et brevibus cetris, miſſilia noſtrorum vitare vel excutere.* Vita Agricolæ. c. 36.

† *Major* who wrote about the year 1518, thus deſcribes their arms: *Arcum et ſagittas, latiſſimum enſem cum parvo halberto, pugionem groſſum ex ſolo uno latere ſcindentem, ſed acutiſſimum ſub zonam ſemper ferunt. Tempore belli loricam ex loris ferreis per totum corpus induunt.* Lib. I. c. viii.

to

to which they muſt reſort on this ſignal. A perſon is ſent out full ſpeed with a pole burnt at one end and bloody at the other, and with a croſs at the top, which is called *Croſh-tairie*, the croſs of ſhame, or the fiery croſs; the firſt from the diſgrace they would undergo if they declined appearing; the ſecond from the penalty of having fire and ſword carried thro' their country, in caſe of refuſal. The firſt bearer delivers it to the next perſon he meets, he running full ſpeed to the third, and ſo on. In the late rebellion, it was ſent by ſome unknown diſaffected hand thro' the county of *Breadalbane*, and paſſed through a tract of thirty-two miles in three hours, but without effect.

Women's dreſs.

The women's dreſs is the *kirch*, or a white piece of linnen, pinned over the foreheads of thoſe that are married, and round the hind part of the head, falling behind over their necks. The ſingle women wear only a ribband round their head, which they call a ſnood. The *tanac*, or plaid, hangs over their ſhoulders, and is faſtened before with a brotche; but in bad weather is drawn over their heads. In the county of *Breadalbane*, many wear, when in high dreſs, a great pleated ſtocking of an enormous length, called *oſſan*. In other reſpects, their dreſs reſembles that of women of the ſame rank in *England*: but their condition is very different, being little better than ſlaves to our ſex.

Character of the Highlanders.

The manners of the native Highlanders may juſtly be expreſſed in theſe words: indolent to a high degree, unleſs rouzed to war, or to any animating amuſement; or I may ſay, from experience, to lend any diſintereſted aſſiſtance to the diſtreſſed

traveller, either in directing him on his way, or affording their aid in paſſing the dangerous torrents of the Highlands: hoſpitable to the higheſt degree, and full of generoſity: are much affected with the civility of ſtrangers, and have in themſelves a natural politeneſs and addreſs, which often flows from the meaneſt when leſt expected. Thro' my whole tour I never met with a ſingle inſtance of national reflection! their forbearance proves them to be ſuperior to the meanneſs of retaliation. I fear they pity us; but I hope not indiſcriminately. Are exceſſively inquiſitive after your buſineſs, your name, and other particulars of little conſequence to them: moſt curious after the politicks of the world, and when they can procure an old news-paper, will liſten to it with all the avidity of *Shakeſpear*'s blackſmith. Have much pride, and conſequently are impatient of affronts, and revengefull of injuries. Are decent in their general behaviour; inclined to ſuperſtition, yet attentive to the duties of religion, and are capable of giving a moſt diſtinct account of the principles of their faith. But in many parts of the Highlands, their character begins to be more faintly marked; they mix more with the world, and become daily leſs attached to their chiefs: the clans begin to diſperſe themſelves through different parts of the country, finding that their induſtry and good conduct afford them better protection (ſince the due execution of the laws) than any their chieftain can afford; and the chieftain taſting the ſweets of advanced rents, and the benefits of induſtry, diſmiſſes from his table the crowds of retainers, the

former

former inſtruments of his oppreſſion and freakiſh tyranny.

Moſt of the antient ſports of the Highlanders, ſuch as archery, hunting, fowling and fiſhing, are now diſuſed: thoſe retained are, throwing the *putting*-ſtone, or ſtone of *ſtrength* *, as they call it, which occaſions an emulation who can throw a weighty one the fartheſt. Throwing the *penny*-ſtone, which anſwers to our coits. The *ſhinty*, or the ſtriking a ball of wood or of hair: this game is played between two parties in a large plain, and furniſhed with clubs; which-ever ſide ſtrikes it firſt to their own goal wins the match. *Highland ſports.*

The amuſements by their fire-ſides were, the telling of tales, the wildeſt and moſt extravagant imaginable: muſick was another: in former times, the harp was the favorite inſtrument, covered with leather and ſtrung with wire †, but at preſent is quite loſt. Bagpipes are ſuppoſed to have been introduced by the *Danes*; the oldeſt are played with the mouth, the loudeſt and moſt ear-piercing of any wind muſick; the other, played with the fingers only, are of *Iriſh* origin: the firſt ſuited the genius of this warlike people, rouzed their courage to battle, alarmed them when ſecure, and collected them when ſcattered. This inſtrument is become ſcarce ſince the abolition of the power of the chieftains, and the more induſtrious turn of the common people. *Bagpipes.*

* *Cloch neart.*

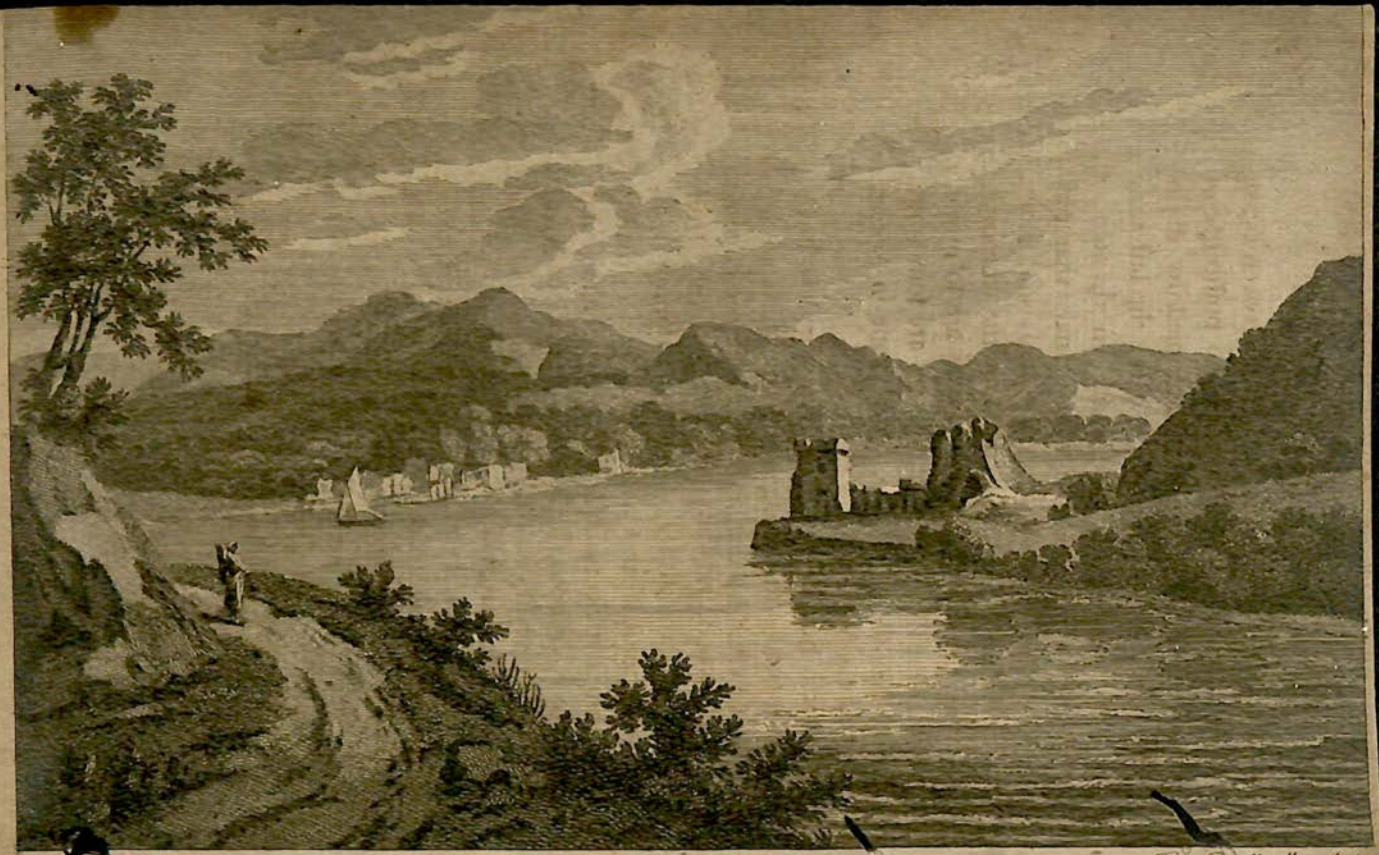
† *Major* ſays, *Pro muſicis inſtrumentis et muſico concentu, Lyra ſylveſtres utuntur, cujus chordas ex ære, et non ex animalium inteſtinis faciunt, in qua dulciſſimè modulantur.*

Vocal muſick was much in vogue amongſt them, and their ſongs were chiefly in praiſe of their antient heroes. I was told that they ſtill have fragments of the ſtory of *Fingal* and others, which they carrol as they go along; theſe vocal traditions are the foundation of the works of *Oſſian*.

Aug. 31. Leave *Inverneſs*, and continue my journey weſt for ſome time by the river-ſide: have a fine view of the plain, the *Tommin*, the town and the diſtant hills. After a ride of about ſix miles reached *Lough-Neſs**, and enjoyed along its banks a moſt romantic and beautifull ſcenery, generally in woods of birch, or hazel, mixed with a few holly, white-thorn, aſpin, aſh and oak, but open enough in all parts to admit a ſight of the water. Sometimes the road was ſtrait for a conſiderable diſtance, and reſembled a fine and regular avenue; in others it wound about the ſides of the hills which overhung the lake: the road was frequently cut thro' the rock, which on one ſide formed a ſolid wall; on the other, a ſteep precipice. In many parts we were immerſed in woods; in others, they opened and gave a view of the ſides and tops of the vaſt mountains ſoaring above: ſome of theſe were naked, but in general covered with wood, except on the meer precipices, or where the grey rocks denied vegetation, or where the heath, now glowing with purple bloſſoms, covered the ſurface. The form of theſe hills was very various and irregular, either broken into frequent precipices, or towering into rounded ſummits cloathed with trees; but not ſo

* This beautifull lake has a great reſemblance to ſome parts of the lake of *Lucerne*, eſpecially towards the eaſt end.

cloſe



W. Crotty pinxt. Castle Urghuart. P. Mazell sculpt.

cloſe but to admit a ſight of the ſky between them. Thus, for many miles, there was no poſſibility of cultivation; yet this tract was occupied by diminutive cattle, by Sheep, or by Goats: the laſt were pied, and lived moſt luxuriouſly on the tender branches of the trees. The wild animals that poſſeſſed this pictureſque ſcene were Stags and Roes, black game, and Grous; and on the ſummits, white Hares and Ptarmigans. Foxes are ſo numerous and voracious that the farmers are ſometimes forced to houſe their Sheep, as is done in *France*, for fear of the Wolves *.

The north ſide of *Lough-Neſs* is far leſs beautifull than the ſouth. In general, the hills are leſs high, but very ſteep; in a very few places covered with bruſh-wood, but in general very naked, from the ſliding of the ſtrata down their ſloping ſides. About the middle is Caſtle *Urqhuart*, a fortreſs founded on a rock projecting into the lake, and was ſaid to have been the ſeat of the once powerfull *Cummins*. Near it is the broadeſt part of the Lough, occaſioned by a bay near the caſtle. Caſtle *Urqhuart*.

Above is *Glen-Moriſton*, and eaſt of that *Straith-Glas*, or the *Chiſolm*'s country; in both of which

* It is to me matter of ſurprize that no mention is made, in the Poems of *Oſſian*, of our greater beaſts of prey, which muſt have abounded in his days; for the Wolf was a peſt to the country ſo late as the reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, and the Bear exiſted there at leſt till the year 1057, when a *Gordon*, for killing a fierce Bear, was directed by the King to carry three Bears heads in his banner. Other native animals are often mentioned in ſeveral parts of the work; and in the five little poems on night, compoſitions of as many Bards, every modern *Britiſh* beaſt of chace is enumerated, the howling Dog and howling Fox deſcribed; yet the howling Wolf omitted, which would have made the Bards night much more hideous.

are

are foreſts of pines, where that rare bird the Cock of the Wood is ſtill to be met with. At *Glen-Moriſton* is a manufacture of linnen, where forty girls at a time are taught for three months to ſpin, and then another forty taken in: there are beſides ſix looms, and all ſupported out of the forfeited lands.

Above is the great mountain *Meal Fourvounich*, the firſt land ſailors make from the eaſt ſea; on the top is a lake ſaid to be 100 fathoms deep.

I was informed that in that neighborhood are glens and caſcades of ſurpriſing beauty, but my time did not permit me to viſit them.

Dined at a poor inn near the *General's Hut*, or the place where General *Wade* reſided when he inſpected the great work of the roads, and gave one rare example of making the ſoldiery uſefull in time of peace. Near is a fine glen covered at the bottom with wood, through which runs a torrent riſing ſouthward. The country alſo is prettily varied with woods and corn-fields.

Fall of *Fyers*. About a mile farther is the fall of *Fyers*, a vaſt cataract, in a darkſome glen of a ſtupendous depth; the water darts far beneath the top thro' a narrow gap between two rocks, then precipitates above forty feet lower into the bottom of the chaſm, and the foam, like a great cloud of ſmoke, riſes and fills the air. The ſides of this glen are vaſt precipices mixed with trees over-hanging the water, through which, after a ſhort ſpace, the waters diſcharge themſelves into the lake.

About half a mile ſouth of the firſt fall is another paſſing through a narrow chaſm, whoſe ſides

it has undermined for a conſiderable way: over the gap is a true *Alpine* bridge of the bodies of trees covered with ſods, from whoſe middle is an awefull view of the water roaring beneath.

At the fall of *Fyers* the road quits the ſide of the lake, and is carried for ſome ſpace through a ſmall vale on the ſide of the river *Fyers*, where is a mixture of ſmall plains of corn and rocky hills. Then ſucceeds a long and dreary moor, a tedious aſcent up the mountain *See-whinnin*, or *Cummin's* Seat, whoſe ſummit is of a great height and very craggy. Deſcend a ſteep road, leave on the right *Lough-Taarf*, a ſmall irregular piece of water, decked with little wooded iſles, and abounding with *Char*. After a ſecond ſteep deſcent, reach

Fort Auguſtus *, a ſmall fortreſs, ſeated on a plain at the head of *Lough-Neſs*, between the rivers *Taarf* and *Oich*; the laſt is conſiderable, and has over it a bridge of three arches. The fort conſiſts of four baſtions; within is the Governor's houſe, and barracks for 400 men: it was taken by the Rebels in 1746, who immediately deſerted it, after demoliſhing as much as they could. *Fort Auguſtus.*

Lough-Neſs is twenty-two miles in length; the breadth from one to two miles, except near Caſtle *Urqhuart*, where it ſwells out to three. The depth is very great; oppoſite the rock called the *Horſe-ſhoe*, near the weſt end, it has been found to be 140 fathoms. From an eminence near the fort is a full view of its whole extent, for it is perfectly *Lough-Neſs.*

* Its *Erſe* name is *Kil-whinnin*, or the burial-place of the *Cummins*. It lies on the road to the Iſle of *Skie*, which is about 52 miles off; but on the whole way there is not a place fit for the reception of man or horſe.

ſtrait,

ſtrait, running from eaſt to weſt, with a point to the ſouth. The boundary from the fall of *Fyers* is very ſteep and rocky, which obliged General *Wade* to make that *detour* from its banks, partly on account of the expence in cutting through ſo much ſolid rock, partly through an apprehenſion that in caſe of a rebellion the troops might be deſtroyed in their march, by the tumbling down of ſtones by the enemy from above: beſides this, a prodigious arch muſt have been flung over the Glen of *Fyers*.

Never freezes. This lake, by reaſon of its great depth, never freezes, and during cold weather a violent ſteam riſes from it as from a furnace. Ice brought from other parts, and put into *Lough-Neſs*, inſtantly thaws; but no water freezes ſooner than that of the lake when brought into a houſe. Its water is eſteemed very ſalubrious; ſo that people come or ſend thirty miles for it: old Lord *Lovat* in particular made conſtant uſe of it. But it is certain, whether it be owing to the water, or to the air of that neighborhood, that for ſeven years the garriſon of Fort *Auguſtus* had not loſt a ſingle man.

The fiſh of this lake are Salmon, which are in ſeaſon from *Chriſtmas* to *Midſummer*, Trouts, of about 2 lb. weight, Pikes and Eels. During winter it is frequented by Swans and other wild fowls.

The greateſt riſe of water in *Lough-Neſs* is fourteen feet. The lakes from whence it receives its ſupplies are *Lough-Oich*, *Louch-Garrie*, and *Lough-Quich*. There is but very little navigation on it; the only veſſel is a gally belonging to the fort, to bring the ſtores from the eaſt end, the river *Neſs* being too ſhallow for navigation.

It

It is violently agitated by the winds, and at times the waves are quite mountainous. *November* 1ſt, 1755, at the ſame time as the earthquake at *Liſbon*, theſe waters were affected in a very extraordinary manner: they roſe and flowed up the lake from eaſt to weſt with vaſt impetuoſity, and were carried above 200 yards up the river *Oich*, breaking on its banks in a wave near three feet high; then continued ebbing and flowing for the ſpace of an hour: but at eleven o'clock a wave greater than any of the reſt came up the river, broke on the north ſide, and overflowed the bank for the extent of 30 feet. A boat near the *General's Hut*, loaden with bruſh-wood, was thrice driven aſhore, and twice carried back again; but the laſt time, the rudder was broken, the wood forced out, and the boat filled with water and left on ſhore. At the ſame time, a little iſle, in a ſmall lough in *Badenoch*, was totally reverſed and flung on the beach. But at both theſe places no agitation was felt on land. Its agitations in 1755.

Rode to the caſtle of *Tor-down*, a rock two miles weſt of Fort *Auguſtus*: on the ſummit is an antient fortreſs. The face of this rock is a precipice; on the acceſſible ſide is a ſtrong dyke of looſe ſtones; above that a ditch, and a little higher a terraſs ſupported by ſtones: on the top a ſmall oval area, hollow in the middle: round this area, for the depth of near twelve feet, are a quantity of ſtones ſtrangely cemented with almoſt vitrified matter, and in ſome places quite turned into black *ſcoria*: the ſtones were generally granite mixed with a few grit-ſtones of a kind not found nearer the place than 40 miles. Whether this was the antient ſite of ſome forge, SEPT. 1. Caſtle of *Tor-down*.

forge, or whether the ſtones which form this fortreſs * had been collected from the ſtrata of ſome *Vulcano*, (for the veſtiges of ſuch are ſaid to have been found in the Highlands) I ſubmit to farther enquiry.

From this rock is a view of *Ben-ki*, a vaſt craggy mountain above *Glen-Garrie*'s country. Towards the ſouth is the high mountain *Coryarich*: the aſcent from this ſide is nine miles, but on the other into *Badenoch* is very rapid, and not above one, the road being, for the eaſe of the traveller, cut in a zigzag faſhion. People often periſh on the ſummit of this hill, which is frequently viſited during winter with dreadfull ſtorms of ſnow.

SEPT. 2. After a ſhort ride weſtward along the plain, reach *Lough-Oich*, a narrow lake; the ſides prettily indented, and the water adorned with ſmall wooded iſles. On the ſhore is *Glen-Garrie*, the ſeat of Mr. *M'Donald*, almoſt ſurrounded with wood, and not far diſtant is the ruin of the old caſtle. This lake is about four miles long; the road on the ſouth ſide is excellent, and often carried through very pleaſant woods.

Glen-Garrie.

After a ſmall interval arrive on the banks of *Lough-Lochy*, a fine piece of water, fourteen miles long, and from one to two broad. The diſtant mountains on the north were of an immenſe height; thoſe on the ſouth had the appearance of fine ſheep-walks. The road is continued on the ſide of the lake about eight miles. On the oppoſite ſhore was *Achnacarrie*, once the ſeat of *Cameron* of *Lochiel*,

Lough-Lochy.

* I was informed that at *Ariſaig* is an old caſtle formed of the ſame materials.

but

but burnt in 1746. He was eſteemed by all parties the honeſteſt and moſt ſenſible man of any that embarked in the pernicious and abſurd attempt of that and the preceding year. By his influence he prevented the Rebels from committing ſeveral exceſſes, and even ſaved the city of *Glaſgow* from being plundered, when their army returned out of *England*, irritated with their diſappointment, and enraged at the loyalty that city had ſhewn. The Pretender came to him as ſoon as ever he landed. *Lochiel* ſeeing him arrive in ſo wild a manner and ſo unſupported, entreated him to deſiſt from an enterprize from which nothing but certain ruin could reſult to him and his partizans. The Adventurer grew warm, and reproached *Lochiel* with a breach of promiſe. This affected him ſo deeply, that he inſtantly went and took a tender and moving leave of his lady and family, foreſeeing he was on the point of parting with them for ever. The income of his eſtate was at that time, as I was told, not above 700l. *per ann.* yet he brought fourteen hundred men into the field.

The waters of this lake form the river *Lochy*, and diſcharge themſelves into the weſtern ſea, as thoſe of *Lough-Oich* do through *Lough-Neſs* into the eaſtern. About the beginning of this lake enter *Lochaber* *; ſtop at *Low-bridge*, a poor houſe; travel over a black moor for ſome miles; ſee abundance of cattle, but ſcarce any corn. Croſs *Lochaber.*

High-bridge, a fine bridge of three arches flung over the torrent *Spean*, founded on rocks; two of

* So called from a lake not far from Fort *William*, near whoſe banks *Banquo* was ſaid to have been murthered.

the

the arches are 95 feet high. This bridge was built by General *Wade*, in order to form a communication with the country. Theſe publick works were at firſt very diſagreeable to the old Chieftains: it leſſened their influence greatly; for by admitting ſtrangers among them their clans were taught that the Lairds were not the firſt of men. But they had another reaſon much more ſolid: *Lochaber* had been a den of thieves; and as long as they had their waters, their torrents and their bogs, in a ſtate of nature, they made their excurſions, could plunder and retreat with their booty in full ſecurity. So weak were the laws in many parts of *North Britain*, till after the late rebellion, that no ſtop could be put to this infamous practice. A contribution, called the *black meal*, was raiſed by ſeveral of theſe plundering chieftains over a vaſt extent of country: whoever payed it had their cattle enſured, but thoſe who dared to refuſe were ſure to ſuffer. Many of theſe free-booters were wont to inſert an article, by which they were to be releaſed from their agreement, in caſe of any civil commotion: thus, at the breaking out of the laſt rebellion, a *M'Gregor* *, who had with the ſtricteſt honor (till that event) preſerved his friends cattle, immediately ſent them word, that from that time they were out of his protection, and muſt now take care of themſelves. *Barriſdale* was another of this claſs, chief of a band of robbers, who ſpread terror over the whole country: but the Highlanders at that time eſteemed the open theft of cattle, or the making a *ſpreith* (as

* Who aſſumed the name of *Graham*.

they

they called it) by no means diſhonorable; and the young men conſidered it as a piece of gallantry, by which they recommended themſelves to their miſtreſſes. On the other ſide there was often as much bravery in the purſuers; for frequent battles enſued, and much blood has been ſpilt on thoſe occaſions. They alſo ſhewed great dexterity in tracing the robbers, not only through the boggy land, but over the firmeſt ground, and even over places where other cattle had paſſed, knowing well how to diſtinguiſh the ſteps of thoſe that were wandering about from thoſe that were driven haſtily away by the Free-booters.

From the road had a diſtant view of the mountains of *Ariſaig*, beyond which were *Moydart*, *Kinloch*, &c. At the end of *Lough Shiel* the Pretender firſt ſet up his ſtandard in the wildeſt place that imagination can frame. The inhabitants of this country are moſtly Papiſts, and here the ſtrength of the rebellion lay.

Paſs by the ſide of the river *Lochy*, now conſiderable. See *Inverlochy Caſtle* with four large round towers *, which, by the mode of building, ſeems to have been the work of the *Engliſh*, in the time of *Edward* I. who laid large fines on the *Scotch* Barons for the purpoſe of erecting new caſtles. Reach *Inverlochy*.

Fort William, built in King *William*'s reign; as was a ſmall town near it, called *Mary-*

* The largeſt is called *Cummin*'s tower. Theſe towers ſo greatly reſemble thoſe built by the ſame monarch in *North Wales*, that I ſcarce heſitate to attribute this caſtle to him. By ſeveral accounts it appears that there had been a caſtle on the ſame ſpot, built many centuries prior to this ruin; and it is alſo aſſerted, that the league between *Charlemagne* and *Achaius*, King of *Scotland*, was ſigned by the latter in it.

borough, in honor of his Queen; but prior to that, had been a ſmall fortreſs, erected by order of *Cromwel*, with whoſe people the famous Sir *Ewen Cameron* * had numerous conteſts. The preſent fort is a triangle, has two baſtions, and is capable of admitting a garriſon of eight hundred men. It was well defended againſt the Rebels in 1746, who raiſed the ſiege with much diſgrace. The fort lies on a narrow arm of the ſea, called *Loch-yell*, which extends ſome miles higher up the country, making a bend to the north, and extends likewiſe weſtward towards the iſle of *Mull*, near twenty-four *Scotch* miles.

This fort on the weſt, and *Fort Auguſtus* in the centre, and *Fort George* on the eaſt, form what is The Chain. called the *chain*, from ſea to ſea. This ſpace is called *Glen-more*, or the great Glen, which, including water and land, is almoſt a level of ſeventy miles. There is, in fact, but little land, but what is divided by firth, lough, or river; except the two miles which lie between *Lough Oich* and *Lough Lochy*. By means of *Fort George*, all entrance up the Firth towards *Inverneſs* is prevented, *Fort Auguſtus* curbed the inhabitants midway, and *Fort William* is a check to any attempts on the weſt. Detachments are made from all theſe garriſons to *Inverneſs*, *Bernera* barracks oppoſite to the Iſle of *Skie*, and Caſtle *Duart* in the Iſle of *Mull* †. Other

* Who is ſaid to have killed the laſt Wolf in *Scotland*, about the year 1680.

† I was informed that coal has been lately diſcovered in this iſland. What advantage may not this prove, in eſtabliſhments of manufactures, in a country juſt rouzed from the lap of indolence!

ſmall

ſmall parties are alſo ſcattered in huts throughout the country, to prevent the ſtealing of cattle.

Fort-William is ſurrounded by vaſt mountains, which occaſion almoſt perpetual rain: the loftieſt are on the ſouth ſide; *Beneviſh* ſoars above the reſt, and ends, as I was told, in a point, (at this time concealed in miſt) whoſe height from the ſea is ſaid to be 1450 yards. As an antient *Briton*, I lament the diſgrace of *Snowdon*; once eſteemed the higheſt hill in the iſland, but now muſt yield the palm to a *Caledonian* mountain. But I have my doubts whether this might not be rivaled, or perhaps ſurpaſſed by others in the ſame country; for example, *Ben y bourd*, a central hill, from whence to the ſea there is a continued and rapid deſcent of ſeventy miles, as may be ſeen by the violent courſe of the *Dee* to *Aberdeen*. But their height has not yet been taken, which to be done fairly muſt be from the ſea. *Beneviſh*, as well as many others, harbor ſnow throughout the year. *Beneviſh.*

The bad weather which reigned during my ſtay in theſe parts prevented me from viſiting the celebrated parallel roads in *Glen-Roy*. As I am unable to ſatisfy the curioſity of the Reader from my own obſervation, I ſhall deliver in the Appendix * the informations I could collect relating to theſe amazing works.

The great produce of *Lochaber* is cattle: that diſtrict alone ſends out annually 3000 head; but if a portion of *Inverneſsſhire* is included, of which this properly is part, the number is 10,000. There are Trade of *Lochaber.*

* *No.* III.

alſo a few horſes bred here, and a very few ſheep; but of late ſeveral have been imported. Scarce any arable land, for the exceſſive wet which reigns here almoſt totally prevents the growth of corn, and what little there is fit for tillage ſets at ten ſhillings an acre. The inhabitants of this diſtrict are therefore obliged, for their ſupport, to import ſix thouſand bolls of oatmeal annually, which coſt about 4000l. the rents are about 3000l. *per ann.* the return for their cattle is about 7500l. the horſes may produce ſome trifle; ſo that the tenants muſt content themſelves with a very ſcanty ſubſiſtence, without the proſpect of ſaving the leſt againſt unforeſeen accidents. The rage of raiſing rents has reached this diſtant country: in *England* there may be reaſon for it, (in a certain degree) where the value of lands is encreaſed by acceſſion of commerce, and by the riſe of the price of proviſions; but here (contrary to all policy) the great men begin at the wrong end, with ſqueezing the bag, before they have helped the poor tenant to fill it, by the introduction of manufactures. In many of the iſles this already ſhews its unhappy effect, and begins to depopulate the country; for numbers of families have been obliged to give up the ſtrong attachment the *Scots* in general have for their country, and to exchange it for the wilds of *America*.

The houſes of the peaſants in *Lochaber* are the moſt wretched that can be imagined; framed of upright poles, which are wattled; the roof is formed of boughs like a *wigwam*, and the whole is covered with ſods; ſo that in this moiſt climate their

their cottages have a perpetual and much finer verdure than the reſt of the country.

Salmons are taken in theſe parts as late as *May*; about 50 tuns are caught in the ſeaſon. Theſe fiſh never appear ſo early on this coaſt as on the eaſtern.

Phinocs are taken here in great numbers, 1500 having been taken at a draught. They come in *Auguſt* and diſappear in *November*. They are about a foot long, their color grey ſpotted with black, their fleſh red; riſe eagerly to a fly. The fiſhermen ſuppoſe them to be the young of what they call a great Trout, weighing 30lb. which I ſuppoſe is the *Grey* *.

Left *Fort William*, and proceeded ſouth along the military road on the ſide of a hill, an awefull height above *Loch-Leven* †, a branch of the ſea, ſo narrow as to have only the appearance of a river, bounded on both ſides with vaſt mountains, among whoſe winding bottoms the tide rolled in with ſolemn majeſty. The ſcenery begins to grow very romantic; on the weſt ſide are ſome woods of birch and pines: the hills are very lofty, many of them taper to a point, and my old friend, the late worthy Biſhop *Pocock*, compared the ſhape of one to mount *Tabor*. Beneath them is *Glen-Co*, infamous for the maſſacre of its inhabitants in 1691, and celebrated for having (as ſome aſſert) given birth to *Oſſian*; towards the north is *Morvan*, the country of his hero *Fingal*. SEPT. 4. *Glen-Co.*

* *Br. Zool.* III. 248.

† The country people have a moſt ſuperſtitious deſire of being buried in the little iſle of *Mun*, in this Lough.

Leave on the left a vaſt cataract, precipitating itſelf in a great foaming ſheet between two lofty perpendicular rocks, with trees growing out of the fiſſures, forming a large ſtream, called the water of *Boan.*

Kinloch-Leven. Breakfaſt at the little village of *Kinloch-Leven* on moſt excellent minced ſtag, the only form I thought that animal good in.

Near this village is a ſingle farm fourteen miles long, which ſets for only 35l. *per ann.* and from the nature of the ſoil, perhaps not very cheap.

A Quern. Saw here a *Quern*, a ſort of portable mill, made of two ſtones about two feet broad, thin at the edges, and a little thicker in the middle. In the centre of the upper ſtone is a hole to pour in the corn, and a peg by way of handle. The whole is placed on a cloth; the grinder pours the corn into the hole with one hand, and with the other turns round the upper ſtone with a very rapid motion, while the meal runs out at the ſides on the cloth. This is rather preſerved as a curioſity, being much out of uſe at preſent. Such are ſuppoſed to be the ſame with what are common among the *Moors*, being the ſimple ſubſtitute of a mill.

Immediately after leaving *Kinloch-Leven* the mountains ſoar to a far greater height than before; the ſides are covered with wood, and the bottoms of the glens filled with torrents that roar amidſt the looſe ſtones. After a ride of two miles begin

The *black mountain.* to aſcend the *black mountain*, in *Argyleſhire*, on a ſteep road, which continues about three miles almoſt to the ſummit, and is certainly the higheſt publick road in *Great Britain.* On the other ſide the

the deſcent is ſcarce a mile, but is very rapid down a zigzag way. Reach the *King*'s houſe, ſeated in a plain: it was built for the accommodation of His Majeſty's troops, in their march through this deſolate country, but is in a manner unfurniſhed.

Paſs near *Lough-Tulla*, a long narrow piece of water, with a ſmall pine-wood on its ſide. A few weather-beaten pines and birch appear ſcattered up and down, and in all the bogs great numbers of roots, that evince the foreſt that covered the country within this half century. Theſe were the laſt pines which I ſaw growing ſpontaneouſly in *North Britain*. The pine-foreſts are become very rare: I can enumerate only thoſe on the banks of *Lough-Raynach*, at *Invercauld*, and *Brae-mar*; at *Coygach* and *Dirry-Monach*: the firſt in *Straith-navern*, the laſt in *Sutherland*. Thoſe about *Lough-Loyn*, *Glen-Moriſton*, and *Straith-Glas*; a ſmall one near *Lough-Garrie*, another near *Lough-Arkig*, and a few ſcattered trees above *Kinloch-Leven*, all in *Inverneſsſhire*; and I was alſo informed that there are very conſiderable woods about *Caſtle Grant*. I ſaw only one ſpecies of Pine in thoſe I viſited; nor could I learn whether there was any other than what is vulgarly called the *Scotch Fir*, whoſe ſynonyms are theſe:

Pinus ſylveſtris foliis brevibus glaucis, conis parvis albentibus. Raii hiſt. Pl. 1401. ſyn. ſtirp. Br. 442.

Pinus ſylveſtris. Gerard's herb. 1356. Lin. ſp. Pl. 1418. Flora Angl. 361.

Pin d'Ecoſſe, ou de Geneve. Du Hamel Traitè des Arbres. II. 125. No. 5.

Fyrre, Strom. Sondmor. 12.

Moſt of this long day's journey from the *black mountain* was truly melancholy, almoſt one continued ſcene of duſky moors, without arable land, trees, houſes, or living creature, for numbers of miles.

The roads are excellent; but from *Fort William* to *Kinloch-Leven*, very injudiciouſly planned, often carried far about, and often ſo ſteep as to be ſcarce ſurmountable; whereas had the engineer followed the track uſed by the inhabitants, thoſe inconveniences would have been avoided.

Theſe roads, by rendering the highlands acceſſible, contributed much to their preſent improvement, and were owing to the induſtry of our ſoldiery; they were begun in 1723*, under the directions of Gen. *Wade*, who, like another *Hannibal*, forced his way through rocks ſuppoſed to have been unconquerable: many of them hang over the mighty lakes of the country, and formerly afforded no other road to the natives than the paths of ſheep or goats, where even the Highlander crawled with difficulty, and kept himſelf from tumbling into the far ſubjacent water by clinging to the plants and buſhes of the rock. Many of theſe rocks were too hard to yield to the pick-ax, and the miner was obliged to ſubdue their obſtinacy with gunpowder, and often in places where nature had denied him footing, and where he was forced to begin his labors, ſuſpended from above by ropes on the face of the horrible

* *Vide p.* 81.

precipice.

precipice. The bogs and moors had likewiſe their difficulties to overcome; but all were at length conſtrained to yield to the perſeverence of our troops.

In ſome places I obſerved, that, after the manner of the *Romans*, they left engraven on the rocks the names of the regiment each party belonged to, who were employed in theſe works; nor were they leſs worthy of being immortalized than the *Vexillatio's* of the *Roman* legions; for civilization was the conſequence of the labors of both.

Theſe roads begin at *Dunkeld*, are carried on thro' the noted paſs of *Killicrankie*, by *Blair*, to *Dalnacardoch*, *Dalwhinie*, and over the *Coryarich*, to *Fort Auguſtus*. A branch extends from thence eaſtward to *Inverneſs*, and another weſtward, over *High-bridge*, to *Fort William*. From the laſt, by *Kinloch-Leven*, over the *Black Mountain*, by the King's houſe, to *Teindrum*, and from thence, by *Glen-urqhie*, to *Inveraray*, and ſo along the beautifull boundaries of *Lough-Lomond*, to its extremity.

Another road begins near *Crief*, paſſes by *Aberfeldy*, croſſes the *Tay* at *Tay-bridge*, and unites with the other road at *Dalnacardoch*; and from *Dalwhinie* a branch paſſes through *Badenoch* to *Inverneſs*.

Theſe are the principal military roads; but there may be many others I may have over-looked.

Rode through ſome little vales by the ſide of a ſmall river; and from the appearance of fertility, have ſome relief from the dreary ſcene of the reſt of the day. Reach

Tyendrum, a ſmall village. The inn is ſeated the higheſt of any houſe in *Scotland*. The *Tay* runs *Tyendrum.*

eaſt,

eaſt, and a few hundred yards further is a little lake, whoſe waters run weſt. A lead-mine is worked here by a level to ſome advantage; was diſcovered about thirty years ago: the veins run S. W. and N. E.

SEPT. 5. Continue my tour on a very fine road on a ſide of a narrow vale, abounding with cattle, yet deſtitute both of arable land and meadow; but the beaſts pick up a ſuſtenance from the graſs that ſprings up among the heath. The country opens *Glen-Urqhie.* on approaching *Glen-Urqhie*, a pretty vally, well cultivated, fertile in corn, the ſides adorned with numbers of pretty groves, and the middle watered by the river *Urqhie:* the church is ſeated on a knowl, in a large iſle, formed by the river: the *Manſe*, or miniſter's houſe, is neat, and his little demeſn is decorated in the moſt advantageous places with ſeats of turf, indicating the content and ſatisfaction of the poſſeſſor in the lot Providence has given him.

In the church-yard are ſeveral grave-ſtones of great antiquity, with figures of a warrior, each furniſhed with a ſpear, or two-handed ſword: on ſome are repreſentations of the chaſe; on others, elegant fret-work; and on one, ſaid to be part of the coffin of a *M'Gregor*, is a fine running pattern of foliage and flowers, and excepting the figures, all in good taſte.

On an eminence on the ſouth ſide of this vale dwells *M'Nabb*, a ſmith, whoſe family have lived in that humble ſtation ſince the year 1440, being always of the ſame profeſſion. The firſt of the line was employed by the Lady of Sir *Duncan Campbell*, who

who built the caſtle of *Kilchurn* when her huſband was on a croiſade: ſome of their tombs are in the church-yard of *Glen-Urqhie*; the oldeſt has a hammer and other implements of his trade cut on it. I here was favored with ſeveral tranſlations of ſome *Engliſh* poetry into the *Erſe* language, an epitaph, and an elegy, to be found in the Appendix *, by thoſe whoſe turn leads them to peruſe performances of that kind. After breakfaſt, at a good inn near the village, was there preſent at a chriſtening, and became ſponſor to a little *Highlander*, by no other ceremony than receiving him for a moment into my arms.

Purſue my journey, and have a fine view of the meanders of the river before its union with *Lough-Aw*: in an iſle in the beginning of the lake is the caſtle of *Kilchurn*, which had been inhabited by the preſent Lord *Breadalbane*'s grandfather. The great tower was repaired by his Lordſhip, and garriſoned by him in 1745, for the ſervice of the government, in order to prevent the Rebels from making uſe of that great paſs croſs the kingdom; but is now a ruin, having lately been ſtruck by lightening. Caſtle of *Kilchurn*.

At a place called *Hamilton*'s Paſs, in an inſtant burſt on a view of the lake, which makes a beautifull appearance; is about a mile broad, and ſhews at leſt ten miles of its length. This water is prettily varied with iſles, ſome ſo ſmall as meerly to peep above the ſurface; yet even theſe are tufted with trees; ſome are large enough to afford hay and paſturage; and in one, called *Inch-hail*, are the *Lough-Aw*.

* *No.* IV.

remains

remains of a convent*. On *Fraoch-Elan***, the *Heſperides* of the Highlands, are the ruins of a caſtle. The fair *Mego* longed for the delicious fruit of the iſle, guarded by a dreadfull ſerpent: the hero *Fraoch* goes to gather it, and is deſtroyed by the monſter. This tale is ſung in the *Erſe* ballads, and is tranſlated and publiſhed in the manner of *Fingal*.

The whole extent of *Lough-Aw* is thirty miles, bounded on the north by *Lorn*, a portion of *Argyle-ſhire*, a fertile country, prettily wooded near the water-ſide. On the N. E. are vaſt mountains: among them *Crouachan* † towers to a great height; it riſes from the lake, and its ſides are ſhagged with woods impending over it. At its foot is the diſcharge of the waters of this Lough into *Lough-Etive*, an arm of the ſea, after a turbulent courſe of a ſeries of cataracts for the ſpace of three miles. At *Bunaw*, near the north end, is a large ſalmon-fiſhery; alſo a conſiderable iron-foundery, which I fear will ſoon devour the beautifull woods of the country.

Mount *Crouachan.*

Scotſtown. Paſs by *Scotſtown*, a ſingle houſe. Dine at the little village of *Cladiſh*. About two miles hence, on an eminence in ſight of the convent on *Inch-hail*, is a ſpot, called *Croiſch an Tſleachd*, or the croſs of bowing, becauſe, in *Popiſh* times, it was always cuſtomary to kneel or make obeiſance on firſt ſight of any conſecrated place ‡.

* The country people are ſtill fond of burying here. Inſular interments are ſaid to owe their origin to the fear people had of having their friends corpſes devoured by wolves on the main land.

** This iſland was granted by *Alexander* III. in 1267, to *Gilleriſt M'Nachlan* and his heirs for ever, on condition they ſhould entertain the King whenever he paſſed that way.

† Or the Great Heap.

‡ Druidical ſtones and temples are called *Clachan*, churches having often been built on ſuch places: to go to *Clachan* is a common *Erſe* phraſe for going to church.

Paſs

Paſs between hills finely planted with ſeveral ſorts of trees, ſuch as *Weymouth* pines, &c. and after a picturesque ride, reach

Inveraray; the caſtle the principal ſeat of the Dukes of *Argyle*, chief of the *Campbells*; was built by Duke *Archibald*; is quadrangular with a round tower at each corner, and in the middle riſes a ſquare one glazed on every ſide to give light to the ſtaircaſe and galleries, and has from without a moſt diſagreeable effect. In the attic ſtory are eighteen good bed-chambers: the ground-floor was at this time in a manner unfurniſhed, but will have ſeveral good apartments. The caſtle is built of a coarſe *lapis ollaris*, brought from the other ſide of *Lough-Fine*, and is the ſame kind with that found in *Norway*, of which the King of *Denmark*'s palace at *Copenhagen* is built. Near the new caſtle are ſome remains of the old. *Inveraray.*

This place will in time be very magnificent; but at preſent the ſpace between the front and the water is diſgraced with the old town, compoſed of the moſt wretched hovels that can be imagined. The founder of the caſtle deſigned to have built a new town on the weſt ſide of the little bay the houſe ſtands on: he finiſhed a few houſes, a cuſtom-houſe, and an excellent inn: his death interrupted the completion of the plan, which, when brought to perfection, will give the place a very different appearance to what it now bears.

From the top of the great rock *Duniquaich* is a fine view of the caſtle, the lawn ſprinkled with fine trees, the hills covered with extenſive plantations, a country fertile in corn, bordering the Lough, and

and the Lough itſelf covered with boats. The trees on the lawn about the caſtle are ſaid to have been planted by the Earl of *Argyle*: they thrive greatly; for I obſerved beech from nine to twelve feet and a half in girth, pines nine, and a leſſer maple between ſeven and eight.

But the buſy ſcene of the herring-fiſhery gave no ſmall improvement to the magnificent environs of *Inveraray*. Every evening * ſome hundreds of boats in a manner covered the ſurface of *Lough-Fine*, an arm of the ſea, which, from its narrowneſs and from the winding of its ſhores, has all the beauties of a freſh-water lake: on the week-days, the chearfull noiſe of the bagpipe and dance ecchoes from on board: on the ſabbath, each boat approaches the land, and pſalmody and devotion divide the day; for the common people of the north are diſpoſed to be religious, having the example before them of a gentry untainted by luxury and diſſipation, and being inſtructed by a clergy, who are active in their duty and who preſerve reſpect, amidſt all the diſadvantages of a narrow income.

Lough-Fine. The length of *Lough-Fine*, from the eaſtern end to the point of *Lamond*, is above thirty *Scotch* miles; but its breadth ſcarce two meaſured: the depth from ſixty to ſeventy fathoms. It is noted

Herrings. for the vaſt ſhoals of herrings that appear here in *July* and continue till *January*. The higheſt ſeaſon is from *September* to *Chriſtmas*, when near ſix hun-

* The fiſhery is carried on in the night, the herrings being then in motion.

dred

dred boats, with four men in each, are employed. A chain of nets is uſed (for ſeveral are united) of a hundred fathoms in length. As the herrings ſwim at very uncertain depths, ſo the nets are ſunk to the depth the ſhoal is found to take: the ſucceſs therefore depends much on the the judgement or good fortune of the fiſhers, in taking their due depths; for it often happens that one boat will take multitudes, while the next does not catch a ſingle fiſh, which makes the boatmen perpetually enquire of each other about the depth of their nets. Theſe are kept up by buoys to a proper pitch; the ropes that run through them are faſtened with pegs, and by drawing up or letting out the rope (after taking out the pegs) they adjuſt their ſituation, and then replace them. Sometimes the fiſh ſwim in twenty fathom water, ſometimes in fifty, and oftentimes even at the bottom.

It is computed that each boat gets about 40l. in the ſeaſon. The fiſh are either ſalted, and packed in barrels for exportation, or ſold freſh to the country people, two or three hundred horſes being brought every day to the water-ſide from very diſtant parts. A barrel holds 500 herrings, if they are of the beſt kind; at a medium, 700: but if more, for ſometimes a barrel will hold 1000, they are reckoned very poor. The preſent price 1l. 4s. *per* barrel; but there is a drawback of the duty on ſalt for thoſe that are exported.

The great rendezvous of veſſels for the fiſhery off the weſtern iſles is at *Cambeltown*, in *Cantyre*, where they clear out on the 12th of *September*, and ſometimes three hundred buſſes are ſeen there at a time: they

they muſt return to their different ports by *January* 13th, where they ought to receive the præmium of 2l. 10s. *per* tun of herrings; but it is ſaid to be very ill paid, which is a great diſcouragement to the fiſhery.

The herrings of *Lough-Fine* are as uncertain in their migration as they are on the coaſt of *Wales*. They had for numbers of years quitted that water; but appeared again there within theſe dozen years. Such is the caſe with the loughs on all this weſtern coaſt, not but people deſpair too ſoon of finding them, from one or two unſucceſsfull tryals in the beginning of the ſeaſon; perhaps from not adjuſting their nets to the depth the fiſh happen then to ſwim in: but if each year a ſmall veſſel or two was ſent to make a thorough tryal in every branch of the ſea on this coaſt, they would undoubtedly find ſhoals of fiſh in one or other.

Tunnies. *Tunnies* *, called here *Mackrel-Sture*, are very frequently caught in the herring ſeaſon, which they follow to prey on. They are taken with a ſtrong iron hook faſtened to a rope and baited with a herring: as ſoon as hooked loſe all ſpirit, and are drawn up without any reſiſtance: are very active when at liberty, and jump and frolick on the ſurface of the water.

SEPT. 7. Croſſed over an elegant bridge of three arches upon the *Aray*, in front of the caſtle, and kept riding along the ſide of the Lough for about ſeven miles: ſaw in one place a ſhoal of herrings, cloſe to the ſurface, perfectly piled on one another, with a flock of Gulls, buſied with this offered booty.

* *Br. Zool. illuſtr.* 33.

After

After quitting the water-ſide the road is carried for a conſiderable way through the bottoms of naked, deep and gloomy glens. Aſcend a very high paſs with a little lough on the top. Reach the end of *Lough-Long*, another narrow arm of the ſea, bounded by high hills, and after a long courſe terminates in the *Firth* of *Clyde*.

Near this place ſee a houſe, very pleaſantly ſituated, belonging to Colonel *Campbell*, amidſt plantations, with ſome very fertile bottoms adjacent. On aſcending a hill not half a mile farther, appears

LOUGH-LOMOND. *North-Britain* may well boaſt of its waters; for ſo ſhort a ride as thirty miles preſents the traveller with the view of four moſt magnificent pieces. *Lough-Aw*, *Lough-Fine*, *Lough-Long*, and *Lough-Lomond*. Two indeed are of ſalt-water; but, by their narrowneſs, give the idea of freſh-water lakes. It is an idle obſervation of travellers, that ſeeing one is the ſame with ſeeing all of theſe ſuperb waters; for almoſt every one I viſited has its proper characters. Review of the Lakes.

Lough-Leven is a broad expanſe, with iſles and cultivated ſhores.

Lough-Tay makes three bold windings, has ſteep but ſloping ſhores, cultivated in many parts, and bounded by vaſt hills.

Lough-Raynach, is broad and ſtrait, has more wildneſs about it, with a large natural pine wood on its ſouthern banks.

Lough-Tumel is narrow, confined by the ſloping ſides of ſteep hills, and has on its weſtern limits a flat, rich, woody country, and is watered by a moſt ſerpentine ſtream.

The *Lough* of *Spinie* is almoſt on a flat, and its ſides much indented.

Lough-Moy is ſmall, and has ſoft features on its banks, amidſt rude environs.

Lough-Neſs is ſtrait and narrow; its ſhores abound with a wild magnificence, lofty, precipitous and wooded, and has all the greatneſs of an *Alpine* lake.

Lough-Oich has lofty mountains at a ſmall diſtance from its borders; the ſhores indented, and the water decorated with iſles.

Lough-Lochy wants the iſles; its ſhores ſlope, and ſeveral ſtraiths terminate on its banks.

Lough-Aw is long and waving: its little iſles tufted with trees, and juſt appearing above the water, its two great feeds of water at each extremity, and its ſingular lateral diſcharge near one of them, ſufficiently mark this great lake.

Lough-Lomond. *Lough-Lomond*, the laſt, the moſt beautifull of the *Caledonian* lakes. The firſt view of it from *Tarbat* preſents an extenſive ſerpentine winding amidſt lofty hills: on the north, barren, black and rocky, which darken with their ſhade that contracted part of the water. Near this gloomy tract, beneath *Craig Roſton*, was the principal ſeat of the *M'Gregors*, a murderous clan, infamous for exceſſes of all kinds; at length, for a horrible maſſacre of the *Colquhuns*, or *Cabouns*, in 1602, were proſcribed, and hunted down like wild beaſts; their very name ſuppreſſed by act of council; ſo that the remnant, now diſperſed like *Jews*, dare not even ſign it to any deed. Their poſterity are ſtill ſaid to be diſtinguiſhed among the clans in which they have incorporated themſelves,

M'Gregors.

themſelves, not only by the redneſs of their hair, but by their ſtill retaining the miſchievous diſpoſition of their anceſtors.

On the weſt ſide, the mountains are cloathed near the bottoms with woods of oak quite to the water edge; their ſummits lofty, naked and craggy.

On the eaſt ſide, the mountains are equally high, but the tops form a more even ridge parallel to the lake, except where *Ben-Lomond* *, like *Saul* amidſt his companions, overtops the reſt. The upper parts were black and barren; the lower had great marks of fertility, or at leſt of induſtry, for the yellow corn was finely contraſted with the verdure of the groves intermixed with it.

This eaſtern boundary is part of the *Grampian* hills, which extend from hence through the counties of *Perth*, *Angus*, *Mearns*, and *Aberdeen*. They take their name from only a ſingle hill, the *Mons Grampius* of *Tacitus*, where *Galgacus* waited the approach of *Agricola*, and where the battle was fought ſo fatal to the brave *Caledonians*. Antiquarians have not agreed upon the particular ſpot; but the able Mr. *Gordon* † places it near *Comerie*, at the upper end of *Straithern*, at a place to this day called *Galgachan Moor*. But to return. *Grampian hills.*

The road runs ſometimes through woods, at others is expoſed and naked; in ſome, ſo ſteep as to require the ſupport of a wall: the whole the work of the ſoldiery: bleſſed exchange of inſtruments of deſtruction for thoſe that give ſafety to the traveller, and a poliſh to the once inacceſſible native.

* Its height is 3240 feet.
† *Itin. Septent.* 39.

A great headland covered with trees ſeparates the firſt ſcene from one totally different. On paſſing this cape an expanſe of water burſts at once on your eye, varied with all the ſofter beauties of nature. Immediately beneath is a flat covered with wood and corn: beyond, the headlands ſtretch far into the water, and conſiſt of gentle riſings; many have their ſurfaces covered with wood, others adorned with trees looſely ſcattered either over a fine verdure, or the purple bloom of the heath. Numbers of iſlands are diſperſed over the lake of the ſame elevated form as the little capes, and wooded in the ſame manner; others juſt peep above the ſurface, and are tufted with trees; and numbers are ſo diſpoſed as to form magnificent viſtos between.

Oppoſite *Luſs*, at a ſmall diſtance from ſhore, is a mountainous iſle almoſt covered with wood; is near half a mile long, and has a moſt fine effect. I could not count the number of iſlands, but was told there are twenty-eight: the largeſt two miles long, and ſtocked with Deer.

The length of this charming lake is 24 *Scotch* miles; its greateſt breadth eight: its greateſt depth a hundred and twenty fathoms. Beſides the fiſh common to the Loughs are *Guiniads*, called here *Poans*.

The country from *Luſs* * to the ſouthern extremity of the lake continually improves; the mountains ſink gradually into ſmall hills; the land is highly cultivated, well planted, and well inha-

* A tolerable inn on the borders of the lake.

bited.

bited. I was ſtruck with rapture at a ſight ſo long new to me: it would have been without alloy, had it not been daſhed with the uncertainty whether the mountain virtue, hoſpitality, would flouriſh with equal vigor in the ſofter ſcenes I was on the point of entering on; for in the *Highlands* every houſe gave welcome to the traveller.

The vale between the end of the lake and *Dunbarton* is unſpeakably beautifull, very fertile, and finely watered by the great and rapid river *Levin*, the diſcharge of the lake, which, after a ſhort courſe, drops into the Firth of *Clyde* below *Dunbarton*: there is ſcarcely a ſpot on its banks but what is cultivated with bleacheries, plantations and *villas*. Nothing can equal the contraſt in this day's journey, between the black barren dreary glens of the morning ride, and the ſoft ſcenes of the evening, iſlands worthy of the retreat of *Armida*, and which *Rinaldo* himſelf would have quitted with a ſigh.

Before I take my laſt leave of the *Highlands*, it would be proper to obſerve that every entrance into them is ſtrongly marked by nature. Entrances into the *Highlands*.

On the ſouth, the narrow and wooded glen near *Dunkeld* inſtantly ſhews the change of country.

On the eaſt, the craggy paſs of *Bollitir* gives a contracted admiſſion into the *Grampian* hills.

On the north, the mountains near *Lough-Moy* appear very near, and form what is properly ſtyled the threſhold of the country; and on the

Weſt, the narrow road impending over *Lough-Lomond* forms a moſt characteriſtic entrance to this mountainous tract.

But the *Erſe* language is not confined within theſe limits; for it is ſpoken on all ſides beyond theſe mountains. On the eaſtern coaſt it begins at *Nairn*; on the weſtern, extends over all the iſles. It ceaſes in the north of *Cathneſs*, the *Orkneys*, and the *Shetland* iſlands *; but near *Lough-Lomond*, is heard at *Luſs*, at *Buchanan*, eaſt of the lake, and at *Roſeneth*, weſt of it.

Croſs the ferry over the *Levin* at *Bonnel*, and after a ride of three miles reach

Dunbarton. *Dunbarton*, a ſmall but good old town, ſeated on a plain near the conflux of the *Levin* with the Firth of *Clyde*; it conſiſts principally of one large ſtreet in form of a creſcent. On one ſide is the *Tolbooth*, and at the ſouth end the church with a ſmall ſpire ſteeple. The waites of the town are bagpipes, which go about at nine o'clock at night and five in the morning.

Its caſtle. The caſtle is ſeated a little ſouth of the town on a two-headed rock of a ſtupendous height, riſing in a ſtrange manner out of the ſands, and totally detached from every thing elſe. On one of the ſummits are the remains of an old light-houſe; on the other, the powder magazine: in the hollow between is a large well of excellent water fourteen feet deep. The ſides of the rocks are immenſe precipices, and often over-hang, except on the ſide where the governor's houſe ſtands, which is defended by walls and a few cannon, and garriſoned by a few invalids. From its natural ſtrength, it was in former times deemed impregnable; ſo that the

* In the *Shetland iſles* are ſtill ſome remains of the *Norſe*, or old *Norwegian* language.

deſperate

deſperate but ſucceſsfull ſcalado of it 1571* may vie with the greateſt attempts of that kind, with the capture of the *Numidian* fortreſs, in the *Jugurthine* war, by *Marius*; or the more horrible ſurprize of *Feſcamp* †, by the gallant *Bois-roſè*.

From the ſummits of this rock is a fine view of the country, of the town of *Dunbarton*, the river *Levin*, the Firth of *Clyde*, (the *Glota* of *Tacitus*) here about a mile broad, and of the towns of *Greenock* and *Port Glaſgow*, on the oppoſite ſhore. The buſineſs of this country is the ſpinning of thread, which is very conſiderable. There is alſo a great ſalmon-fiſhery: but in this populous country, ſo great is the demand for them that none can be ſpared for curing. *Gilſes* come up the river in *June*, and continue in plenty about twenty days; and many Salmon Trout are taken from *March* to *July*. *Phinocs*, called here Yellow Fins, come in *July*, and continue about the ſame ſpace of time as the Gilſes: the fiſhermen call them the young of ſome great Sea Trout. During *May*, *Parrs* appear in ſuch numbers in the *Levin*, that the water ſeems quite animated with them. There are beſides in that river Perch and a few *Poans* ‡. Fiſh.

Paſs by the ruins of *Dunglas* caſtle, near the banks of the *Clyde*, which meanders finely along a rich plain full of barley and oats, and much incloſed with good hedges, a rarity in *North Britain*. Sept. 8.

* *Robertſon's hiſt. Scotland*, II. 15. *octavo*. *Guthrie's*, VII. 331.
† *Sully's Memoirs*, *Vol.* I. *Book* VI.
‡ At *Dunbarton* I was informed by perſons of credit, that Swallows have often been taken in midwinter, in a torpid ſtate, out of the ſteeple of the church, and alſo out of a ſand-bank over the river *Endrick*, near *Lough-Lomond*.

At a diſtance are ſome gentle riſings, interſperſed with woods and villas belonging to the citizens of *Glaſgow*,

GLASGOW. The beſt built of any modern ſecond-rate city I ever ſaw: the houſes of ſtone, and in a good taſte. The principal ſtreet runs eaſt and weſt, and is near a mile and a half long; but unfortunately, is not ſtrait. The *Tolbooth* is large and handſome. Next to that is the Exchange: within is a ſpacious room with full-length portraits of all our monarchs ſince *James* I. and an excellent one, by *Ramſay*, of *Archibald* Duke of *Argyle*, in a Judge's robe. Before the Exchange is a large equeſtrian ſtatue of King *William*. This is the broadeſt and fineſt part of the ſtreet: many of the houſes are built over piazzas, but too narrow to be of much ſervice to walkers. Numbers of other ſtreets croſs this at right angles, and are in general well built.

Market-places. The market-places are great ornaments to this city, the fronts being done in a very fine taſte, and the gates adorned with columns of one or other of the orders. Some of theſe markets are for meal, greens, fiſh, or fleſh. There are two for the laſt, which have conduits out of ſeveral of the pillars; ſo that they are conſtantly kept ſweet and clean.

Near the meal-market is a publick grainary, to be filled on any apprehenſion of ſcarceneſs.

The guard-houſe is in the great ſtreet, which is kept by the inhabitants, who regularly do duty. An excellent police is obſerved here, and proper officers attend the markets to prevent any abuſes.

The old bridge over the *Clyde* conſiſts of eight arches, and was built 400 years ago by Biſhop *Rea*;

Rea; two others are now building. The tide flows three miles higher up the country; but at low water is fordable. There is a plan for deepening the channel; for at preſent the tide brings up only very ſmall veſſels; and the ports belonging to this city lie fourteen miles lower, at *Port Glaſgow* and *Greenock*, on the weſt ſide of the *Firth*.

Near the bridge is a large alms-houſe, a vaſt nailery, a ſtone-ware manufacture, and a great porter brewery, which ſupplies ſome part of unin-duſtrious *Ireland*. Within ſight, on the ſouth ſide, are collieries; and much coal is exported into the laſt-mentioned iſland, and into *America*.

The great imports of this city are tobacco and ſugar: of the former, above 40,000 hogſheads have been annually imported, and near 20,000 again exported into *France*. The manufactures here are linnens, cambricks *, lawns, tapes, fuſtians, and ſtriped linnens; ſo that it already begins to rival *Mancheſter*, and has in point of the conveniency of its ports, in reſpect to *America*, a great advantage over it. Trade.

The college is a large building, with a handſome front to the ſtreet, reſembling ſome of the old colleges in *Oxford*. *Charles* I. ſubſcribed 200l. towards this work, but was prevented by the troubles from paying it; but *Cromwell* afterwards fulfilled the deſign of the royal donor. It was founded in 1450, by *James* II. Pope *Nicholas* I. gave the *bull*, but Biſhop *Turnbull* ſupplied the money. There are about 400 ſtudents belonging to the col- College.

* The greateſt cambrick manufacture is now at *Paiſly*, a few miles from this city.

lege,

lege, who lodge in the town: but the Profeſſors have good houſes in the college. Young gentlemen of fortune have private tutors, who have an eye to their conduct; the reſt live entirely at their own diſcretion.

The library is a very handſome room, with a gallery round it, ſupported by pillars. That beneficent nobleman the late Duke of *Chandos*, when he viſited the college, gave 500l. towards building this apartment.

Meſſrs. *Robert* and *Andrew Foulis*, printers and bookſellers to the univerſity, have inſtituted an academy for painting and engraving; and like good citizens, zealous to promote the welfare and honor of their native place, have at vaſt expence formed a moſt numerous collection of paintings from abroad, in order to form the taſte of their *eleves*.

The printing is a very conſiderable branch of buſineſs, and has long been celebrated for the beauty of the types and the correctneſs of the editions. Here are preſerved in caſes numbers of monumental and other ſtones*, taken out of the walls on the *Roman* ſtations in this part of the kingdom: ſome are well cut and ornamented: moſt of them were done to perpetuate the memory of the *vexillatio*, or party, who performed ſuch or ſuch works; others in memory of officers who died in the country.

Churches. The cathedral is a large pile, now divided into two churches: beneath, and deep under ground,

* Several have been engraven by the artiſts of the academy. The Provoſt of the Univerſity did me the honor of preſenting me with a ſet.

is another, in which is alſo divine ſervice, where the congregation may truely ſay, *clamavi e profundis:* the roof is fine, made of ſtone, and ſupported by pillars; but the beauty much hurt by the crowding of the pews. Near this is the ruin of the caſtle, or Biſhop's palace.

The new church is a very handſome building, with a large elegant porch; but the outſide is much disfigured by a ſlender ſquare tower with a pepper-box top: and in general, the ſteeples of *Glaſgow* are in a remarkable bad taſte, being, in fact, no favorite part of architecture with the church of *Scotland.* The inſide of that juſt ſpoken of is moſt neatly finiſhed, ſupported by pillars, and very prettily ſtuccoed: it is one of the very few exceptions to the ſlovenly and indecent manner in which Preſbitery keeps the houſes of GOD: reformation in matters of religion ſeldom obſerves mediocrity: here it was outrageous; for a place of worſhip commonly neat was deemed to ſavor of popery: but, to avoid the imputation of that extreme, they run into another; for in many parts of *Scotland* our LORD ſeems ſtill to be worſhipped in a ſtable, and often in a very wretched one. Many of the churches are thatched with heath, and in ſome places are in ſuch bad repair as to be half open at top; ſo that the people appear to worſhip, as the *Druids* did of old, in open temples.

Went to ſee *Hamilton* Houſe, twelve miles from *Glaſgow:* rode through a rich and beautifull corn country, adorned with ſmall woods, gentlemen's ſeats, and well watered. Hereabout I ſaw the firſt muddy ſtream ſince I had left *Edinburgh*; for the Highland SEPT. 10.

Highland rivers running generally through a bed of rock, or pure gravel, receive no other teint, in the greateſt floods, than the brown cryſtalline tinge of the moors, out of which they riſe.

Bothwell Bridge. See on the weſt, at a little diſtance from the road, the ruins of *Bothwell* caſtle, and the bridge, remarkable for the Duke of *Monmouth*'s victory over the Rebels in 1679. The church was collegiate, founded by *Archibald* Earl of *Douglas*, 1398, and is, as I heard, * oddly incruſted with a thin coat of ſtone.

Hamilton. *Hamilton* Houſe, or Palace, as it is called here, is ſeated at the end of a ſmall town; is a large diſagreeable pile of building, with two deep wings at right angles with the centre. The gallery is of great extent, and furniſhed (as well as ſome other rooms) with moſt excellent paintings: that of *Daniel* in the Lion's den, by *Rubens*, is a great performance: the fear and devotion of the prophet is finely expreſſed by his uplifted face and eyes, his claſped hands, his ſwelling muſcles, and the violent extenſion of one foot: a Lion looks fiercely at him with open mouth, and ſeems only reſtrained by the almighty power from making him fall a victim to his hunger; and the ſignal deliverance of *Daniel* is more fully marked by the number of human bones ſcattered over the floor, as if to ſhew the inſtant fate of others, in whoſe favor the Deity did not interfere.

The marriage-feaſt, by *Paul Veroneſe*, is a fine piece, and the obſtinacy and reſiſtance of the in-

* Biſhop *Pocock's manuſcript Journal.*

truder,

truder, who came without the wedding garment, is ſtrongly expreſſed.

The treaty of peace between *England* and *Spain*, in the reign of *James* I. by *Juan de Pantoxa*, is a good hiſtorical picture. There are ſix Envoys on the part of the *Spaniards*, and five on that of the *Engliſh*, with their names inſcribed over each: the *Engliſh* are the Earls of *Dorſet*, *Nottingham*, *Devonſhire*, *Northampton*, and *Robert Cecil*.

Earls of *Lauderdale* and *Lancrk* ſettling the covenant, both in black, with faces full of puritanical ſolemnity.

Several of the Dukes of *Hamilton*. *James* Duke of *Hamilton*, with a blue ribband and white rod. His ſon, beheaded in 1649. His brother, killed at the battle of *Worceſter*. The Duke who fell in the duel with Lord *Mohun*.

Fielding, Earl of *Denbigh* *; his hair grey, a gun in his hand, and attended by an *Indian* boy. The fineſt I ever ſaw of *Vandyk*'s portraits: it ſeems perfectly to ſtart from the canvaſs, and the action of his countenance looking up has matchleſs ſpirit. His daughter, and her huſband the Marquiſs of *Hamilton*.

Old Duke of *Chatelherault*, in black, with an order about his neck.

Two half-lengths in black; one with a fiddle in his hand, the other in a groteſque attitude; both with the ſame countenances; good, but ſwarthy;

* The perſon who ſhewed the houſe called him governor of *Jamaica*; but that muſt be a miſtake. If any errors appear in my account of any of the pictures, I flatter myſelf it may be excuſed; for ſometimes they were ſhewn by ſervants; ſometimes the owners of the houſe were ſo obliging as to attend me, whom I could not trouble with a number of queſtions.

miſtakenly

miſtakenly called *David Rizzo*'s; but I could not learn that there was any portraits of that unfortunate man.

Maria Dei Gratia Scotorum Regina, 1586. *Æt.* 43. a half-length; a ſtiff figure, in a great ruff, auburne hair, oval but pretty full face, of much larger and plainer features than that at Caſtle *Braan*, a natural alteration from the increaſe of her cruel uſage, and of her ill health; yet ſtill with a reſemblance to that portrait. It was told me here, that ſhe ſent this picture, together with a ring, to the Duke of *Hamilton*, a little before her execution.

A head, ſaid to be *Anna Bullen*, very handſome, dreſſed in a ruff and kerchief edged with ermine, and in a purple gown; over her face a veil, ſo tranſparent as not to conceal

The bloom of young deſire and purple light of love.

Earl *Morton*, Regent of *Scotland*.

The rough reformer *John Knox*.

Lord *Belhaven*, author of the famous ſpeech againſt the union.

Philip II. at full length, with a ſtrange figure of Fame bowing at his feet with a label and this motto, *Pro merente adſto*.

Chatelherault. About a mile from the houſe, on an eminence above a deep wooded glen, with the *Avon* at its bottom, is *Chatelherault*; ſo called from the eſtate the family once poſſeſſed in *France*: is an elegant banqueting houſe, with a dog-kennel, gardens, &c. and commands a fine view of the country. The park is now much incloſed: but I am told that

Wild cattle. there are ſtill in it a few of the breed of the wild cattle,

cattle, which *Boethius** ſays were peculiar to the *Caledonian* foreſt, were of a ſnowy whiteneſs, and had manes like lions: they were at this time in a diſtant part of the park, and I loſt the ſight of them.

I regret alſo the not being able to viſit the falls of the *Clyde* near *Lanerk*, which I was informed were very romantic, conſiſting of a ſeries of cataracts of different heights from ten to fifteen feet, ſome falling in ſheets of water, others broken, and their ſides bounded by magnificent rocks covered with trees.

Returned to *Glaſgow*.

Croſſed the country towards *Sterling*. Paſſed through the village of *Kylſithe*, noted for a victory gained by *Montroſe* over the Covenanters. Thro' a bog, where numbers of the fugitives periſhed, is now cutting part of the canal that is to join the Firths of *Forth* and *Clyde*. Saw the ſpot where the battle of *Bannockbourne* was fought, in which the *Engliſh* under *Edward* II. had a ſhamefull defeat. *Edward* was ſo aſſured of conqueſt that he brought with him *William Baſton* a *Carmelite*, and famous poet, to celebrate his victory; but the monarch was defeated, and the poor bard taken and forced by the conqueror, *invitâ minerva*, to ſing his ſucceſs, which he did in ſuch lines as theſe: SEPT. 11. *Kylſithe.*

* *Gignere ſolet ea ſylva boves candidiſſimos in formam Leonis jubam habentes, cætera manſuetis ſimillimos verò adeo feros*, &c. Deſcr. Regni Scotiæ, fol. xi. I was alſo informed that the ſame kind is found in the Duke of *Queenſbury's* Park at *Drumlanrig*: but at preſent, in no part of *North Britain* in an unconfined ſtate. I imagine theſe to have been the ſame with the *jubatos Biſontes* of *Pliny*, which were found in his time in *Germany*, and might be common both to our iſland and the continent.

Hic

Hic capit, hic rapit, hic terit, hic ferit, ecce dolores;
Vox tonat; æs ſonat; hic ruit; hic luit; arcto modo res.
Hic ſecat; hic necat; hic docet; hic nocet; iſte fugatur:
Hic latet, hic patet; hic premit, hic gemit; hic ſuperatur.

St. Ninian. Went through the ſmall town of St. *Ninian* *, a mile ſouth of *Sterling*. The church had been the powder-magazine of the Rebels, who, on their retreat, blew it up in ſuch haſte, as to deſtroy ſome of their own people and about fifteen innocent ſpectators.

Sterling. *Sterling* and its caſtle, in reſpect of ſituation, is a miniature of *Edinburgh*; is placed on a ridged hill, or rock, riſing out of a plain, having the caſtle at the upper end on a high precipitous rock. Within its walls was the palace of ſeveral of the *Scotch* Kings, a ſquare building, ornamented on three ſides with pillars reſting on groteſque figures projecting from the wall, and on the top of each pillar is a ſtatue, ſeemingly the work of fancy. Near it is the old parlement houſe, a vaſt room 120 feet long, very high, with a timbered roof, and formerly had a gallery running round the inſide. Below the caſtle are the ruins of the palace belonging to the Earls of *Mar*, whoſe family had once the keeping of this fortreſs. There are ſtill the *Erſkine* arms and much ornamental carving on parts of it. The town of *Stirling* is incloſed with a wall; the

* Apoſtle of the *Picts*, ſon of a prince of the *Cumbrian Britains*, converting the *Picts* as far as the *Grampian* hills. Died 432.

ſtreets

ſtreets are irregular and narrow, except that which leads to the caſtle. Here, and at the village of *Bannockbourne*, is a conſiderable manufacture of coarſe carpets.

From the top of the caſtle is by far the fineſt view in *Scotland*. To the eaſt is a vaſt plain rich in corn, adorned with woods, and watered with the river *Forth*, whoſe meanders are, before it reaches the ſea, ſo frequent and ſo large, as to form a multitude of moſt beautifull peninſulas; for in many parts the windings approximate ſo cloſe as to leave only a little iſthmus of a few yards. In this plain is an old abby, a view of *Alloa*, *Clackmanna*, *Falkirk*, the Firth of *Forth*, and the country as far as *Edinburgh*. On the north, the *Ochil* hills, and the moor where the battle of *Dumblain* was fought. To the weſt, the ſtraith of *Menteith*, as fertile as the eaſtern plain, and terminated by the Highland mountains, among which the ſummit of *Ben-Lomond* is very conſpicuous.

The *Sylva Caledonia*, or *Caledonian* Foreſt, begun a little north of *Sterling*, and paſſing through *Menteith* and *Straithern*, extended, according to *Boethius*, as far as *Athol* on one ſide, and *Lochaber* on the other. It is very ſlightly mentioned by the antients *; but the ſuppoſed extent is given by the *Scottiſh* hiſtorian.

Lie at *Falkirk*, a large ill-built town, ſupported by the great fairs for black cattle from the Highlands, it being computed that 24,000 head are annually ſold here. There is alſo a great deal of *Falkirk.*

* By *Pliny*, *lib.* iv. *c.* 16, and *Eumenius*, in his Panegyric on *Conſtantius*, *c.* 7.

money got here by the carriage of goods, landed at *Carron* wharf, to *Glaſgow*. Such is the increaſe of trade in this country, that about twenty years ago not three carts could be found in the town, and at preſent there are above a hundred that are ſupported by their intercourſe with *Glaſgow*.

In the church-yard, on a plain ſtone, is the following epitaph on *John de Graham*, ſtyled the right hand of the gallant *Wallace*, killed at the battle of *Falkirk* in 1298 *:

Here lies Sir *John* the *Grame* both wight and wiſe,
Ane of the chief reſkewit *Scotland* thriſe.
Ane better knight not to the world was lent,
Nor was gude *Grame* of trueth, and of hardiment.
Mente manuque potens, et VALLÆ *fidus Achates*
Conditur hic Gramus *bello interfectus ab* Anglis:
22. *Julii*. 1298.

Near this is another epitaph, occaſioned by a ſecond battle of *Falkirk*, as diſgracefull to the *Engliſh* as the other was fatal to the *Scots*: the firſt was a well diſputed combat; the laſt, a pannic on both ſides, for part of each army flew, the one weſt, the other eaſt, each carrying the news of their ſeveral defeats, while the total deſtruction of our forces was prevented by the gallant behaviour of a brigadier, who with two regiments faced ſuch of the rebels as kept the field, and prevented any further advantages. The epitaph I allude to is in memory

* Fought between *Falkirk* and *Carron* works, at a place called to this day *Graham*'s Moor.

of

of Sir *Robert Monro* *, the worthy chieftain of that loyal clan, a family which loſt three brothers the ſame year in ſupport of the royal cauſe. Sir *Robert* being greatly wounded in the battle was murthered in cool blood, by the Rebels, with his brother Dr. *Monro*, who with fraternal piety was at that time dreſſing his wounds: the third was aſſaſſinated by miſtake for one who well deſerved his death for ſpontaneous barbarities on Highlanders approaching according to proclamation to ſurrender their arms.

I have very often mentioned fields of battles in this part of the kingdom; ſcarce a ſpot has eſcaped unſtained with gore; for had they no publick enemy to contend with, the *Scots*, like the *Welſh* of old, turned their arms againſt each other.

* Conditur heic quod poterit mori
ROBERTI MONRO *de Foulis*, Eq. Bar.
Gentis ſui Principis
Militum Tribuni:
Vita in caſtris curiaque *Britannica*
Honeſtè productâ
Pro Libertate religione Patriæ
In acie honeſtiſſimè defunctâ
Prope FALKIRK *Jan.* xviii. 1746. *Æt.* 62.
Virtutis conſiliique fama
In *Montanorum* cohortis Præfectura
Quamdiu prælium FONTONÆUM memorabitur
Perduratura;
Ob amicitiam et fidem amicis
Humanitatem clementiamque adverſariis
Benevolentiam bonitatemque omnibus,
Trucidantibus etiam,
In perpetuum deſideranda.
DUNCANUS MONRO *de Obſtale*, M. D. *Æt.* 59.
Frater Fratrem linquere fugiens,
Saucium curans, ictus inermis
Commoriens cohoneſtat Urnam.

Iron founderies.

Carron iron-works lie about a mile from *Falkirk*, and are the greateſt of the kind in *Europe:* they were founded about eight years ago, before which there was not a ſingle houſe, and the country a meer moor. At preſent, the buildings of all ſorts are of vaſt extent, and above twelve hundred men are employed. The iron is ſmelted from the ſtone, then caſt into cannon, pots, and all ſorts of utenſils made in founderies. This work has been of great ſervice to the country, by teaching the people induſtry and a method of ſetting about any ſort of labor, which before the common people had ſcarce any notion of.

Carron wharf lies on the *Forth*, and is not only uſefull to the works, but of great ſervice even to *Glaſgow*, as conſiderable quantities of goods deſtined for that city are landed there. The canal likewiſe begins in this neighborhood, which, when effected, will prove another benefit to theſe works.

Arthur's Oven.

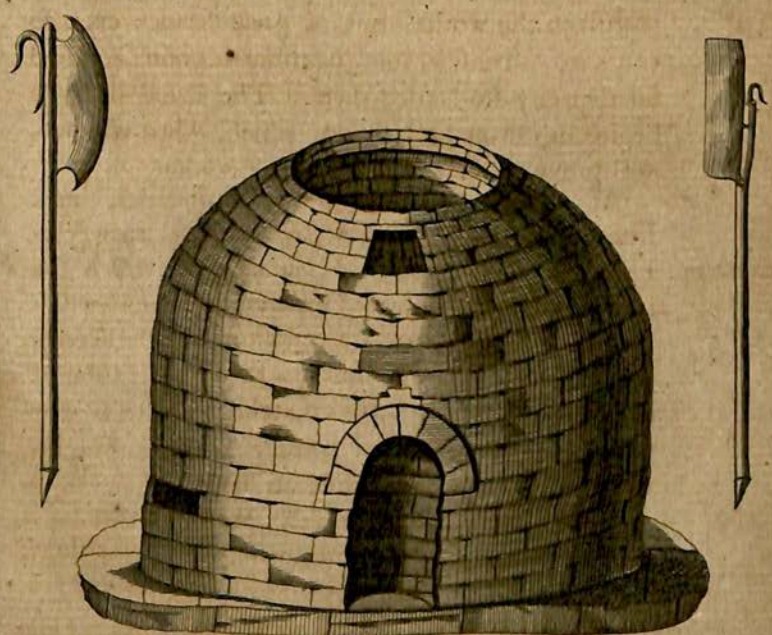
At a ſmall diſtance from the founderies, on a little riſing above the river *Carron*, ſtood that celebrated antiquity called *Arthur*'s Oven, which the ingenious Mr. *Gordon** ſuppoſes to have been a *ſacellum*, or little chapel, a repoſitory for the *Roman Inſignia*, or ſtandards: but, to the mortification of every curious traveller, this matchleſs edifice is now no more; its barbarous owner, a *gothic* knight, cauſed it to be demoliſhed, in order to make a mill-dam with the materials, within leſs than a year, the *Naiades*, in reſentment of the ſacrilege, came down in a flood and entirely ſwept it away.

* *Itin. Septentr. p.* 24. *tab.* iv. as the book is very ſcarce, I have taken the liberty of having that plate copied into this work.

Saw

ARTHUR'S OVEN

TWO LOCHABER AXES



Murray Sc.

Saw near *Callendar*-Houſe ſome part of *Antoninus*'s Wall, or, as it is called here, *Graham*'s Dyke*. The *vallum* and the ditch are here very evident, and both are of a great ſize, the laſt being forty feet broad and thirteen deep; it extended from the Firth of *Forth* to that of *Clyde*, and was defended at proper diſtances by forts and watch-towers, the work of the *Roman* legions under the command of *Lollius Urbicus*, in the reign of *Antoninus Pius*. According to Mr. *Gordon*, it began at old *Kirk Patrick* on the Firth of *Clyde*, and ended two miles weſt of *Abercorn*, on the Firth of Forth, being in length 36 miles, 887 paces. SEPT. 12. *Graham*'s Dyke.

Paſſed thro' *Burrowſtoneſs*, a town on the Firth, inveloped in ſmoke from the great ſalt-pans and vaſt collieries near it. The town-houſe is built in form of a caſtle. There is a good quay, much frequented by ſhipping; for conſiderable quantities of coal are ſent from hence to *London*; and there are beſides ſome *Greenland* ſhips † belonging to the town.

The whole country from *Falkirk* for ſome diſtance from the Firth is very low, and in many places protected from the ſea by banks. I obſerved in certain places far from the water, vaſt

* So called from *Graham*, who is ſaid to have firſt made a breach in this wall ſoon after the retreat of the *Romans* out of *Britain*. Vide *Boethius*, cxxxi.

† This year the whale-fiſhery began to revive; which for a few years paſt had been ſo unſucceſsfull, that ſeveral of the adventurers had thoughts of diſpoſing of their ſhips. Perhaps the whales had till this year deſerted thoſe ſeas; for *Marten*, p. 185, of his voyage to *Spitzbergen*, remarks, "That theſe animals, either "weary of their place, or ſenſible of their own danger, do often "change their harbours."

beds

beds of oiſter-ſhells; a mark of it having once been poſſeſt by that element.

Hopeton-Houſe. Reach *Hopeton*-Houſe, the ſeat of the Earl of *Hopeton*; a houſe began by Sir *William Bruce*, and finiſhed by Mr. *Adams*: is the handſomeſt I ſaw in *North Britain*: the front is enriched with pilaſters; the wings at ſome diſtance joined to it by a beautifull colonade: one wing is the ſtables, the other the library.

The great improvements round the houſe are very extenſive; but the gardens are ſtill in the old taſte: trees and ſhrubs ſucceed here greatly; among others were two *Portugal* laurels thirty feet high. Nothing can equal the grandeur of the approach to the houſe, or the proſpect from it. The ſituation is bold, on an eminence, commanding a view of the Firth of *Forth*, bounded on the north by the county of *Fife*; the middle is chequered with iſlands, ſuch as *Garvey*, *Inch Keith* *, and others; and to the ſouth-eaſt is a vaſt command of *Eaſt-Lothian*, and the terminating object the great conic hill of *North Berwick*.

The whole ride from *Sterling* to *Queen's-Ferry* (near *Hopeton*-Houſe) is not to be paralleled for the elegance and variety of its proſpects: the whole is a compoſition of all that is great and beautifull:

* This iſle is oppoſite *Leith*. By order of council, in 1497, all venereal patients in the neighborhood were tranſported there, *Ne quid detrimenti res publica caperet*. It is remarkable, that this diſorder, which was thought to have appeared in *Europe* only four years before, ſhould make ſo quick a progreſs. The horror of a diſeaſe, for which there was then ſuppoſed to be no cure, muſt have occaſioned this attention to ſtop the contagion; for even half a century after, one of the firſt monarchs of *Europe*, *Francis* I. fell a victim to it.

towns,

towns, villages, ſeats, and antient towers, decorate each bank of that fine expanſe of water the *Firth*; while the buſy ſcenes of commerce and rural œconomy are no ſmall addition to the ſtill life. The lofty mountains of the Highlands form a diſtant but auguſt boundary towards the north-weſt; and the eaſtern view is enlivened with ſhips perpetually appearing or vaniſhing amidſt the numerous iſles.

Paſs by *Queen's-Ferry*; fall into the *Edinburgh* road, and finiſh, this evening, in that capital, a moſt agreeable and proſperous Tour. It was impoſſible not to recall the idea of what I had ſeen; to imagine the former condition of this part of the kingdom, and to compare it with the preſent ſtate, and by a ſort of ſecond-ſight make a probable conjecture of the happy appearance it will aſſume in a very few years. Nor could I forbear repeating the prophetic lines * of *Aaron Hill*, who ſeemed ſeized with a like *rêverie*:

Once more! O North, I view thy winding ſhores,
Climb thy bleak hills, and croſs thy duſky moors.
Impartial view thee with an heedfull eye,
Yet ſtill by nature, not by cenſure try.
England thy ſiſter is a gay coquet,
Whom art enlivens, and temptations whet:
Rich, proud, and wanton, ſhe her beauty knows,
And in a conſcious warmth of beauty glows:
Scotland comes after like an unripe fair,
Who ſighs with anguiſh at her ſiſter's air;
Unconſcious, that ſhe'll quickly have her day,
And be the toaſt when *Albion*'s charms decay.

After a few days experience of the ſame hoſpitality in *Edinburgh* that I had met with in the High- SEPT. 18

* Written on a window in *North Britain*.

lands,

lands, I continued my journey ſouth, through a rich corn country, leaving the *Pentland* hills to the weſt, whoſe ſides were covered with a fine turf. Before I reached *Crook*, a ſmall village, the country grew worſe: after this it aſſumed a Highland appearance, the hills were high, the vales narrow, and there was beſides a great ſcarcity of trees, and hardly any corn; inſtead, was abundance of good paſturage for ſheep, there being great numbers in theſe parts, which ſupply the north of *England*. The roads are bad, narrow, and often on the edges of precipices, impending over the river *Tweed*, here an inconſiderable ſtream. Reach

MOFFAT. MOFFAT, a ſmall neat town, famous for its ſpaws; one ſaid to be uſefull in ſcrophulous caſes, the other a chalybeate, which makes this place much reſorted to in ſummer. Doctor *Walker*, miniſter of the place, ſhewed me in manuſcript his natural hiſtory of the *weſtern iſles*, which will do him much credit whenever he favors the world with it.

SEPT. 19. The country between *Moffat* and *Lockerby* is very good, a mixture of downs and corn-land, with a few ſmall woods: the country grows quite flat and very unpleaſant. Croſs a ſmall river called the *Sark*, which divides the two kingdoms, and enter CUMBERLAND.

About three miles farther croſs the *Eſk* over a handſome ſtone-bridge, and lie at the ſmall village of *Longtown*. The country is very rich in corn, but quite bare of trees, and very flat. Near this village, at *Netherby*, are the ruins of a *Roman* ſtation,

tion, where ſtatues, weapons and coins are often dug up.

Croſs the *Eden* to *Carliſle*, a pleaſant city, ſurrounded with walls, like *Cheſter*, but they are very dirty, and kept in very bad repair. The caſtle is antient, but makes a good appearance at a diſtance: the view from it is fine, of rich meadows, at this time covered with thouſands of cattle, it being fair-day. The *Eden* here forms two branches, and inſulates the ground; over one is a bridge of four, over the other one of nine arches. There is beſides a proſpect of a rich country, and a diſtant view of *Coldfells*, *Croſs-fells*, *Skiddaw*, and other mountains. SEPT. 20. *Carliſle.*

The cathedral * is very imperfect, *Cromwell* having pulled down part to build barracks with the materials. There remains ſome portion that was built in the *Saxon* times, with very maſſy pillars and round arches. The reſt is more modern, ſaid to have been built in the reign of *Edward* III. who had in one part an apartment to lodge in. The arches in this latter building are ſharp-pointed: the eaſt window remarkably fine.

The manufactures of *Carliſle* are chiefly of printed linnens, for which near 3000l. *per ann.* is paid in duties. It is alſo noted for a great manufacture of whips, which employs numbers of children.

Salmons appear in the *Eden* in numbers ſo early as the months of *December* and *January*; and the *London*, and even *Newcaſtle* markets, are ſupplied with early fiſh from this river: but it is remarkable,

* Begun by *Walter*, deputy of theſe parts, under *William Rufus*; but the new choir was not founded till about 1354.

that they do not viſit the *Eſk* in any quantity till *April*, notwithſtanding the mouths of both theſe waters are at a ſmall diſtance from each other. I omitted in its proper place an account of the *Newcaſtle* fiſhery, therefore inſert here the little I could collect relating to it: the fiſh ſeldom appear in the *Tyne* till *February*: there are about 24 fiſheries on the river, beſides a very conſiderable weir, and the whole annual capture amounts to about 36,000 fiſh. I was informed that once the fiſh were brought from *Berwick* and cured at *Newcaſtle*; but at preſent, notwithſtanding all goes under the name of *Newcaſtle* Salmon, very little is taken there, in compariſon of what is caught in the *Tweed*.

The country near *Carliſle* conſiſts of ſmall incloſures; but a little farther on, towards *Penrith*, changes into coarſe downs. On the eaſt, at a diſtance, are ridges of high hills running parallel to the road, with a good incloſed country in the intervening ſpace. Above *Penrith* is a rich incloſed tract, mixed with hedge-row trees and woods. On the ſouth-weſt, a proſpect of high and craggy mountains. After I left *Lockerby*, Nature, as if exhauſted with her labors in the lofty hills of *Scotland*, ſeemed to have lain down and repoſed herſelf for a conſiderable ſpace; but here began to riſe again with all the ſublimity of *alpine* majeſty.

PENRITH. PENRITH is an antient town, ſeated at the foot of a hill: is a great thoroughfare for travellers; but has little other trade, except a ſmall one of checks. The church is very neat, the gallery ſupported by large columns, each formed of a ſingle ſtone. In the church-yard is a monument of great antiquity,

antiquity, conſiſting of two ſtone pillars eleven feet ſix inches high, and five in circumference in the lower part, which is rounded; the upper is ſquare, and tapers to a point: in the ſquare part is ſome fret-work, and the relievo of a croſs. Both theſe ſtones are mortiſed at their lower part into a round one: they are about fifteen feet aſunder; the ſpace between them is incloſed on each ſide with two very large but thin ſemicircular ſtones; ſo that there is left a walk between pillar and pillar of two feet in breadth. Two of theſe leſſer ſtones are plain, the other two have certain figures at preſent ſcarce intelligible.

Croſs the *Emot*, a ſmall river, and ſoon after the *Lowther*, over *Yeoman*'s Bridge, near which I enter SEPT. 21.

WESTMORLAND. About four miles farther croſs *Clifton* Moor, where the Rebels made a ſhort ſtand in 1745, and ſacrificed a few men to ſave the reſt of their army. Paſs over *Shap* Fells, more black, dreary, and melancholy, than any of the Highland hills, being not only very barren but deſtitute of every pictureſque beauty. This barren ſcene continued till within a ſmall diſtance of

KENDAL, a large town on the river *Kent*, in a rich and beautifull vale, well cultivated, and prettily wooded. Here is a very great trade in knit worſted-ſtockings, ſome linſies, and a coarſe ſort of cloth, called cottons, for the *Guinea* trade. *Kendal.*

Near *Burton* enter LANCASHIRE. Reach its capital, *Lancaſter*, a large and well-built town, ſeated on the *Lune*, a river navigable for ſhips of 250 tuns as high as the bridge. The cuſtom-houſe is a ſmall but moſt elegant building, with a portico ſupported *Lancaſter.*

ſupported by four ionic pillars, on a beautifull plain pediment. There is a double flight of ſteps, a ruſtic ſurbaſe and coins; a work that does much credit to Mr. *Giller*, the architect, an inhabitant of this town.

The church is ſeated on an eminénce, and commands an extenſive but not a pleaſing view. The caſtle is entire, the courts of juſtice are held in it; and it is alſo the county jail. The front is very handſome, conſiſts of two large angular towers, with a handſome gateway between.

SEPT. 22. Haſtened through *Preſton*, *Wiggan*, *Warrington*, and *Cheſter*, and finiſhed my journey with a rapture of which no fond parent can be ignorant, that of being again reſtored to two innocent prattlers after an abſence equally regretted by all parties.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

NUMBER I.

Concerning the Conſtitution of the Church of *Scotland*.

PReſbyterian government in *Scotland* took place after the reformation of popery, as being the form of eccleſiaſtical government moſt agreeable to the genius and inclinations of the people of *Scotland*. When *James* VI. ſucceeded to the crown of *England*, it is well known, that during his reign and that of his ſucceſſors of the family of *Stewart*, deſigns were formed of altering the conſtitution of our civil government and rendering our kings more abſolute. The eſtabliſhment of epiſcopacy in *Scot-*

land was thought to be one point proper in order to facilitate the execution of theſe deſigns. Epiſcopacy was accordingly eſtabliſhed at length, and continued to be the government of the church till the revolution, when ſuch deſigns ſubſiſting no longer, preſbyterian government was reſtored to *Scotland*. It was eſtabliſhed by act of parliament in 1690, and was afterwards ſecured by an expreſs article in the treaty of union between the two kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland*. Among the miniſters of *Scotland*, there ſubſiſts a perfect equality; that is, no miniſter, conſidered as an individual, has an authoratative juriſdiction over another. Juriſdiction is competent for them only when they act in a collective body, or as a court of judicature: and then there is a ſubordination of one

one court to another, or inferiour and ſuperiour courts.

The courts eſtabliſhed by law are the four following, *viz.* Church Seſſions, Preſbyteries, Provincial Synods, and above all a National or General Aſſembly.

A Church Seſſion is compoſed of the Miniſter of the pariſh and certain diſcreet Laymen, who are choſen and ordained for the exerciſe of diſcipline, and are called Elders. The number of theſe Elders varies according to the extent of the pariſh. Two of them, together with the Miniſter, are neceſſary, in order to their holding a legal meeting. The Miniſter always preſides in theſe meetings, and is called Moderator; but has no other authority but what belongs to the *Præſes* of any other court. The

Church Seſſion is appointed for inſpecting the morals of the pariſhioners, and managing the funds that are appropriated for the maintainance of the poor within their bounds. When a perſon is convicted of any inſtance of immoral conduct, or of what is inconſiſtent with his chriſtian profeſſion, the Church Seſſion inflicts ſome eccleſiaſtical cenſure, ſuch as giving him an admonition or rebuke: or if the crime be of a groſs and publick nature, they appoint him to profeſs his repentance in face of the whole congregation, in order to make ſatisfaction for the publick offence. The higheſt church cenſure is excommunication, which is ſeldom inflicted but for contumacy, or for ſome very atrocious crime obſtinately perſiſted in. In former times there were certain civil pains and penalties which followed upon a ſentence of excommunication,

munication, but by a *Britiſh* ſtatute theſe are happily aboliſhed. The church of *Scotland* addreſſes its cenſures only to the conſciences of men; and if they cannot by the methods of perſuaſion reclaim offenders, they think it inconſiſtent with the ſpirit of true religion, to have recourſe to compulſive methods, ſuch as temporal pains and penalties.

If the perſon thinks himſelf aggrieved by the Church Seſſion, it is competent for him to ſeek redreſs, by entering an appeal to the Preſbytery, which is the next ſuperiour court. In like manner he may appeal from the Preſbytery to the Provincial Synod, and from the Synod to the Aſſembly, whoſe ſentence is final in all eccleſiaſtical matters.

A Preſ-

A Preſbytery conſiſts of the Miniſters within a certain diſtrict, and alſo of one ruling Elder from each Church Seſſion within the diſtrict. In ſettling the boundaries of a Preſbytery, a regard was paid to the ſituation of the country. Where the country is populous and champaign, there are inſtances of thirty Miniſters and as many Elders being joined in one Preſbytery. In mountainous countries where travelling is more difficult, there are only ſeven or eight Miniſters, in ſome places fewer, in a Preſbytery. The number of Preſbyteries is computed to be about ſeventy. Preſbyteries review the procedure of Church Seſſions, and judge in references and appeals that are brought before them. They take trials of candidates for the miniſtry: and if upon ſuch trial they find them duly qualified, they licenſe them

them to preach, but not to diſpenſe the ſacraments. Such licentiates are called Probationers. It is not common for the church of *Scotland* to ordain or confer holy orders on ſuch licentiates till they be preſented to ſome vacant kirk, and thereby acquire a right to a benefice.

It is the privilege of Preſbyteries to judge their own members, at leaſt in the firſt inſtance. They may be judged for hereſy, that is, for preaching or publiſhing doctrines that are contrary to the publick ſtandard impoſed by Act of Parliament and Aſſembly; or for any inſtance of immoral conduct, proſecutions for hereſy were formerly more frequent than they are at preſent; but happily a more liberal ſpirit has gained ground among the Clergy of *Scotland*. They think more freely than they did of old,

old, and conſequently a ſpirit of inquiry and moderation ſeems to be on the growing hand; ſo that proſecutions for hereſy are become more rare, and are generally looked upon as invidious. Some ſenſible men among the clergy of *Scotland* look upon ſubſcriptions to certain articles and creeds of human compoſition as a grievance, from which they would willingly be delivered.

Preſbyteries are more ſevere in their cenſures upon their own members for any inſtance of immoral conduct. If the perſon be convicted, they ſuſpend him from the exerciſe of his miniſterial office for a limited time: but if the crime be of a heinous nature, they depoſe or deprive him of his clerical character; ſo that he is no longer a miniſter of the church of *Scotland*, but forfeits his title to his benefice,

fice, and other privileges of the eſtabliſhed church. However, if the perſon thinks himſelf injured by the ſentence of the Preſbytery, it is lawful for him to appeal to the Provincial Synod, within whoſe bounds his Preſbytery lies: and from the Synod he may appeal to the National Aſſembly. Preſbyteries hold their meetings generally every month, except in remote countries, and have a power of adjourning themſelves to whatever time or place within their diſtrict they ſhall think proper. They chuſe their own *Præſes* or Moderator, who muſt be a Miniſter of their own Preſbytery. The ruling Elders who ſit in Preſbyteries muſt be changed every half-year, or elſe choſen again by their reſpective Church Seſſions.

Provincial Synods are the next ſuperiour courts to Preſbyteries, and are

compoſed of the ſeveral Preſbyteries within the province and of a ruling Elder from each Church Seſſion. The ancient dioceſes of the Biſhops are for the moſt part the boundaries of a Synod. Moſt of the Synods in *Scotland* meet twice every year, in the months of *April* and *October*, and at every meeting they chuſe their *Præſes* or Moderator, who muſt be a clergyman of their own number. They review the procedure of Preſbyteries, and judge in appeals, references and complaints, that are brought before them from the inferiour courts. And if a Preſbytery ſhall be found negligent in executing the eccleſiaſtical laws againſt any of their members, or any other perſon within their juriſdiction, the Synod can call them to account, and cenſure them as they ſhall ſee cauſe.

The

The General Aſſembly is the ſupreme court in eccleſiaſtical matters, and from which there lies no appeal. As they have a power of making laws and canons, concerning the diſcipline and government of the church, and the publick ſervice of religion, the King ſends always a commiſſioner to repreſent his royal perſon, that nothing may be enacted inconſiſtent with the laws of the ſtate. The perſon who repreſents the King is generally ſome *Scots* nobleman, whom his Majeſty nominates annually ſome time before the meeting of the aſſembly, and is allowed a ſuitable ſalary for defraying the expence of this honourable office. He is preſent at all the meetings of the aſſembly, and at all their debates and deliberations. After the aſſembly is conſtituted, he preſents his commiſſion and delivers a ſpeech;

and when they have finiſhed their buſineſs, which they commonly do in twelve days, he adjourns the aſſembly, and appoints the time and place of their next annual meeting, which is generally at *Edinburgh* in the month of *May*.

The Aſſembly is compoſed of Miniſters and ruling Elders choſen annually from each Preſbytery in *Scotland*. As the number of Miniſters and Elders in a Preſbytery varies, ſo the number of their repreſentatives muſt hold a proportion to the number of Miniſters and Elders that are in the Preſbytery. The proportion is fixed by laws and regulations for that purpoſe. Each Royal Burgh and Univerſity in *Scotland* has likewiſe the privilege of chuſing a ruling Elder to the Aſſembly. All elections muſt at leaſt be made forty days before the meeting

meeting of the Aſſembly. Their juriſdiction is either conſtitutive or judicial. By the firſt they have authority to make laws in eccleſiaſtical matters: by the other they judge in references and appeals brought before them from the ſubordinate courts, and their ſentences are deciſive and final. One point which greatly employs their attention is the ſettlement of vacant pariſhes. The common people of *Scotland* are greatly prejudiced againſt the law of patronage. Hence when a patron preſents a candidate to a vacant pariſh, the pariſhioners frequently make great oppoſition to the ſettlement of the preſentee, and appeal from the inferiour courts to the Aſſembly. The Aſſembly now-a-days are not diſpoſed to indulge the pariſhioners in unreaſonable oppoſition to preſentees. On the other hand, they are unwilling to

ſettle

ſettle the preſentee in oppoſition to the whole people, who refuſe to ſubmit to his miniſtry, becauſe in this caſe his miniſtrations among them muſt be uſeleſs and without effect. The Aſſembly therefore for the moſt part delay giving ſentence in ſuch caſes, till once they have uſed their endeavours to reconcile the pariſhioners to the preſentee. But if their attempts this way prove unſucceſsful, they proceed to ſettle the preſentee in obedience to the act of parliament concerning patronages. Upon the whole it appears that in the indicatories of the church of *Scotland*, there is an equal repreſentation of the Laity as of the Clergy, which is a great ſecurity to the Laity againſt the uſurpations of the Clergy.

The buſineſs of every Miniſter in a pariſh is to perform religious worſhip, and

and to preach in the language of the country to his congregation every *Sunday*, and likewiſe on other extraordinary occaſions appointed by the laws and regulations of the church. The tendency of their preaching is to inſtruct their hearers in the eſſential doctrines of natural and revealed religion, and improve theſe inſtructions in order to promote the practice of piety and ſocial virtue. Of old, it was cuſtomary to preach upon controverted and myſterious points of divinity, but it is now hoped that the generality of the Clergy confine the ſubject of their preaching to what has a tendency to promote virtue and good morals, and to make the people peaceable and uſeful members of ſociety.

Miniſters likewiſe examine their pariſhioners annually. They go to the

the different towns and * villages of the pariſh, and in an eaſy and familiar manner converſe with them upon the eſſential doctrines of religion. They make trial of their knowledge by putting queſtions to them on theſe heads. The adult as well as children are catechiſed. They likewiſe viſit their pariſhes and inquire into the behaviour of their ſeveral pariſhioners, and admoniſh them for whatever they find blameable in their conduct. At

* I muſt obſerve, that Biſhop *Burnet* (by birth a *Scotchman*) adopted in his dioceſe the zeal of the church of his native country, and its attention to the morals and good conduct of the clergy and their flocks. Not content with the uſual triennial viſitations, he every ſummer, during ſix weeks, made a progreſs through ſome diſtrict of his dioceſe, preaching and confirming from church to church, ſo that before the return of the triennial viſitation he became well acquainted with the behaviour of every incumbent. He preached every Sunday in ſome church of the city of *Saliſbury*; catechiſed, and inſtructed its youth for confirmation; was moſt vigilant, and ſtrict in his examination of candidates for holy orders; was an invincible enemy to pluralities, and of courſe to non-reſidents; filled his office with worth and dignity, and by his epiſcopal merits, it is to be hoped, may have atoned for the acknowledged blemiſhes in his biographical character.

theſe viſitations the Miniſter inculcates the practice of the relative and ſocial duties, and inſiſts upon the neceſſity of the practice of them. And if there happen to be any quarrels among neighbours, the Miniſter endeavours by the power of perſuaſion to bring about a reconciliation. But in this part of their conduct, much depends upon the temper, prudence, and diſcretion of Miniſters, who are cloathed with the ſame paſſions, prejudices and infirmities, that other men are:

To this ſenſible account of the Church of *North Britain*, I beg leave to add another, which may be conſidered as a ſort of ſupplement, and may ſerve to fling light on ſome points untouched in the preceding: it is the extract from an anſwer to ſome queries I ſent a worthy correſpondent in

the Highlands, to whom I am indebted for many ſenſible communications:

" To apprehend well the preſent " ſtate of *our* church patronage and " mode of ſettlement, we muſt " briefly view this matter from the " Reformation. At *that* remarkable " period the whole temporalities of the " church were reſumed by the Crown " and Parliament; and ſoon after a " new maintenance was ſettled for " miniſters in about 960 pariſhes. " The patrons of the old, ſplendid " Popiſh livings, ſtill claimed a pa- " tronage in the new-modelled poor " ſtipends for pariſh miniſters. The " Lords, or Gentlemen, who got from " the Crown, grants of the ſuperiorities " and lands of old *abbies*, claimed alſo " the patronage of all the churches " which were in the gift of thoſe

" *abbies*

" *abbies* during popery. The *King*
" too claimed the old patronage of
" the *Crown*, and thoſe of any *ec-*
" *cleſiaſtic corporations* not granted
" away.

" Lay-patronages were reckoned
" always a great grievance by the
" Church of *Scotland*, and accord-
" ingly from the beginning of the
" reformation the Church declared
" againſt lay-patronage and preſen-
" tations. The eccleſiaſtic laws, or
" acts of aſſembly, confirmed at laſt
" by parliament, required, in order
" to the ſettlement of a miniſter,
" ſome concurrence of the congre-
" gation, of the gentlemen who had
" property within the cure, and of
" the elders of the pariſh.

" The Elders, or *Kirk*-Seſſion, are
" a number of perſons, who, for their

 " wiſdom,

" wiſdom, piety and knowledge, are
" elected from the body of the people
" in every pariſh, and continue for
" life, *ſeſe bene gerentibus*, to aſſiſt
" the pariſh miniſter in ſuppreſſing
" immoralities and regulating the af-
" fairs of the pariſh. Three of theſe
" men and a miniſter make a quo-
" rum, and form the loweſt of our
" church courts.

" Thus matters continued to the
" year 1649, when by act of parlia-
" ment patronages were *aboliſhed* en-
" tirely, and the election or nomina-
" tion of miniſters was committed to
" the *Kirk*-Seſſion or Elders; who,
" in thoſe days of univerſal ſobriety
" and outward appearance at leaſt of
" religion among the Preſbyterians,
" were generally the gentlemen of
" beſt condition in the pariſh who
" were in communion with the
" church.

" church. After the *reſtoration* of
" King *Charles* II. along with epiſ-
" copacy patronages returned, yet
" under the old laws; and all de-
" bates were finally determinable by
" the *General Aſſembly*, which even
" under epiſcopacy in *Scotland* was
" the ſupreme eccleſiaſtic court.
" Thus they continued till the Re-
" volution, when the preſbyterian
" model was reſtored by act of par-
" liament.

" The people choſe their own mi-
" niſters, and matters continued in
" this form till the year 1711, when
" Queen *Anne*'s miniſtry intending to
" defeat the *Hanover* ſucceſſion, took
" all methods to haraſs ſuch as were
" firmly attached to it, which the
" Preſbyterian Gentry and Clergy ever
" were, both from principle and inte-
" reſt. An act therefore was obtained,

" and

" and which is ſtill in force, reſtoring " patrons to their power of electing " miniſters.

" By this act the King is now in " poſſeſſion of the patronage of above " 500 churches out of 950, having " not only the old rights of the " crown, but many patronages ac- " quired at the reformation not yet " alienated; all the patronages of " the 14 *Scots* Biſhops, and all the " patronages of the Lords and Gen- " tlemen forfeited in the years 1715 " and 1745. Lords, gentlemen and " magiſtrates of burroughs, are the " patrons of the remaining churches. " A patron muſt preſent a qualified " perſon to a charge within ſix " months of the laſt incumbent's re- " moval or death, otherwiſe his right " falls to the Preſbytery.

" A Preſ-

" A Preſbytery conſiſts of ſeveral
" Miniſters and Elders. All pariſhes
" are annexed to ſome Preſbytery.
" The Preſbytery is the ſecond
" church court, and they reviſe the
" the acts of the *Kirk*-Seſſion, which
" is the loweſt. Above the Preſby-
" tery is the Synod, which is a court
" conſiſting of ſeveral Preſbyteries.
" And from all theſe there lies an
" appeal to the General Aſſembly,
" which is the ſupreme church court
" in *Scotland*. This ſupreme court
" conſiſts of the King repreſented by
" his Commiſſioner, Miniſters from
" the different Preſbyteries, and
" ruling Elders. They meet an-
" nually at *Edinburgh*, enact laws
" for the good of the church, finally
" determine all controverted elections
" of miniſters. They can prevent a
" clergyman's tranſportation from one

" charge

" charge to another. They can find " a preſentee qualified or unqualified, " and conſequently oblige the patron " to preſent another. They can de- " poſe from the miniſtry, and every " intrant into holy orders becomes " bound to ſubmit to the deciſions " of this court; which, from the days " our reformer *John Knox*, has ap- " propriated to itſelf the titles of The " VERY VENERABLE and VERY REVE- " REND ASSEMBLY of the Church of " *Scotland*.

" All the clergymen of our com- " munion are upon a par as to autho- " rity. We can enjoy no pluralities. " Non-reſidence is not known. We " are bound to a regular diſcharge of " the ſeveral duties of our office. The " different cures are frequently viſited " by the Preſbytery of the bounds; " and at theſe viſitations ſtrict en-

" quiry

" quiry is made into the life, doc-
" trine and diligence of the incum-
" bent. And for default in any of
" theſe, he may be ſuſpended from
" preaching: or if any groſs immo-
" rality is proved againſt him, he can
" be immediately depoſed and ren-
" dered incapable of officiating as a
" miniſter of the goſpel. Appeal
" indeed lies, as I ſaid before, from
" the deciſion of the inferior to the
" ſupreme court.

" Great care is taken in preparing
" young men for the miniſtry. After
" going through a courſe of philo-
" ſophy in one of our four Univerſi-
" ties, they muſt attend at leaſt for
" four years the Divinity-Hall, where
" they hear the prelections of the
" profeſſors, and perform the dif-
" ferent exerciſes preſcribed them:
" they muſt attend the Greek, the

" Hebrew, and Rhetoric claſſes; and " before ever they are admitted to " tryals for the miniſtry before a Preſ- " bytery, they muſt lay teſtimonials " from the different profeſſors of their " morals, their attendance, their pro- " greſs, before them: and if upon " tryal they are found unqualified, " they are either ſet aſide as unfit for " the office, or enjoined to apply to " their ſtudies a year or two more.

" Our livings are in general from " 60 to 120 l. ſterling. Some few " livings are richer, and a few poorer. " Every miniſter beſides is entitled to " a manſion-houſe, barn and ſtable; " to four acres of arable and three of " paſturage land. Our livings are " exempted from all public duties; " as are alſo our perſons from all " public ſtatute-works. As ſchools " are erected in all our pariſhes, and

" that

" that education is cheap; our young
" generation is beginning to imbibe
" ſome degree of taſte and liberal
" ſentiment unknown to their illite-
" rate rude forefathers. The Engliſh
" language is cultivated even here
" amongſt *theſe* bleak and dreary
" mountains. *Your* Divines, *your*
" Philoſophers, *your* Hiſtorians, *your*
" Poets, have found their way to our
" ſequeſtred vales, and are peruſed
" with pleaſure even by our lowly
" ſwains; and the names of *Tillotſon*,
" of *Atterbury*, of *Clerk*, of *Secker*,
" of *Newton*, of *Locke*, of *Bacon*, of
" *Lyttelton*, of *Dryden*, of *Pope*, of
" *Gay*, and of *Gray*, are not unknown
" in our diſtant land."

NUMBER II.

Account of the faſting Woman of *Roſsſhire.*

Dunrobin, Aug. 24, 1769.

The Information of Mr. *Rainy*, Miſſionary-Miniſter in *Kincardine*, anent *Katharine M'Leod.*

Katharine M'Leod, daughter to *Donald M'Leod*, farmer in *Croig*, in the pariſh of *Kincardine*, *Roſsſhire*, an unmarried woman, aged about thirty-five years, ſixteen years ago contracted a fever, after which ſhe became blind. Her father carried her to ſeveral phyſicians and ſurgeons to cure her blindneſs. Their preſcriptions proved of no effect. He carried her alſo to a lady ſkilled in phyſic, in the neighborhood,

borhood, who, doubtfull whether her blindneſs was occaſioned by the weakneſs of her eye-lids, or a defect in her eyes, found by the uſe of ſome medicines that the blindneſs was occaſioned by a weakneſs in her eye-lids, which being ſtrengthened ſhe recovered her ſight in ſome meaſure, and diſcharged as uſual every kind of work about her father's farm; but tyed a garter tight round her forehead to keep up her eye-lids. In this condition ſhe continued for four or five years, enjoying a good ſtate of health, and working as uſual. She contracted another lingering fever, of which ſhe never recovered perfectly.

Some time after her fever her jaws fell, her eye-lids cloſed, and ſhe loſt her appetite. Her parents declare that for the ſpace of a year and three-quarters they could not ſay that any meat or liquid went down her throat.

throat. Being interrogated on this point, they own'd they very frequently put ſomething into her mouth. But they concluded that nothing went down her throat, becauſe ſhe had no evacuation; and when they forced open her jaws at one time, and kept them open for ſome time by putting in a ſtick between her teeth, and pulled forward her tongue, and forced ſomething down her throat, ſhe coughed and ſtrained, as if in danger to be choaked. One thing during the time ſhe eat and drank nothing is remarkable, that her jaws were unlocked, and ſhe recovered her ſpeech, and retained it for ſeveral days, without any apparent cauſe for the ſame; ſhe was quite ſenſible, repeated ſeveral queſtions of the ſhorter catechiſms; told them that it was to no purpoſe to put any thing into her mouth, for that nothing went down her

her throat; as alſo that ſometimes ſhe underſtood them when they ſpoke to her. By degrees her jaws thereafter fell, and ſhe loſt her ſpeech.

Some time before I ſaw her ſhe received ſome ſuſtenance, whey, water-gruel, &c. but threw it up, at leaſt for the moſt part, immediately. When they put the ſtick between her teeth, mentioned above, two or three of her teeth were broken. It was at this breach they put in any thing into her mouth. I cauſed them to bring her out of bed, and give her ſomething to drink. They gave her whey. Her neck was contracted, her chin fixed on her breaſt, nor could by any force be pulled back: ſhe put her chin and mouth into the diſh with the whey, and I perceived ſhe ſucked it at the above-mentioned breach as a child would ſuck the breaſt, and immediately

diately threw it up again, as her parents told me ſhe uſed to do, and ſhe endeavoured with her hand to dry her mouth and chin. Her forehead was contracted and wrinkled; her cheeks full, red, and blooming. Her parents told me that ſhe ſlept a great deal and ſoundly, perſpired ſometimes, and now and then emitted pretty large quantities of blood at her mouth.

For about two years paſt they have been wont to carry her to the door once every day, and ſhe would ſhew ſigns of uneaſineſs when they neglected it at the uſual time. Laſt ſum-ſummer, after giving her to drink of the water of the well of *Strathconnen*, ſhe crawled to the door on her hands and feet without any help. She is at preſent in a very languid way, and ſtill throws up what ſhe drinks.

NUMBER III.

Parallel Roads in *Glen-Roy*.

ALL the deſcription that can be given of the Parallel Roads, or Terraſſes, is, that the Glen of itſelf is extremely narrow, and the hills on each ſide very high, and generally not rocky. In the face of theſe hills, both ſides of the glen, there are three roads at ſmall diſtances from each other, and directly oppoſite on each ſide. Theſe roads have been meaſured in the compleateſt parts of them, and found to be 26 paces of a man five feet ten inches high. The two higheſt are pretty near each other, about 50 yards, and the loweſt double that diſtance from the neareſt to it. They are carried along the ſides of the glen with the utmoſt regularity,

nearly as exact as drawn with a line of rule and compaſs.

Where deep burns or gullies of water croſs theſe roads, they avoid both the deſcent and aſcent in a very curious manner; ſo that on the ſide where the road enters thoſe hollows, they rather aſcend along the ſlope, and deſcend the oppoſite ſide until they come to the level, without the traveller being ſenſible of aſcent or deſcent. There are other ſmaller glens falling into this *Glen-Roy*. The parallel roads ſurround all theſe ſmaller ones; but where *Glen-Roy* ends in the open country there are not the ſmalleſt veſtiges of them to be ſeen. The length of theſe roads in *Glen-Roy* are about ſeven miles. There are other two glens in that neighbourhood where theſe roads are equally viſible, called *Glen-Gluy* and *Glen-Spean*,

Spean, the former running north-weſt and the latter ſouth from *Glen-Roy*. Both theſe roads are much about the ſame length as *Glen-Roy*.

It is to be obſerved that theſe roads are not cauſeway, but levelled out of the earth. There are ſome ſmall rocks, though few, in the courſe of theſe roads. People have examined in what manner they made this paſſage through the rocks, and find no veſtige of roads in the rock; but they begin on each ſide, and keep the regular line as formerly. So far I am indebted to Mr. *Trapaud*, Governor of *Fort Auguſtus*.

I cannot learn to what nation the inhabitants of the country attribute theſe roads: I was informed that they were inacceſſible at the eaſt end, open at the weſt, or that neareſt to the ſea,

and that there were no traces of buildings, or *druidical* remains, in any part, that could lead us to ſuſpect that they were deſigned for œconomical or religious purpoſes. The country people think they were deſigned for the chace, and that theſe terraſſes were made after the ſpots were cleared in lines from wood, in order to tempt the animals into the open paths after they were rouzed, in order that they might come within reach of the bowmen, who might conceal themſelves in the woods above and below. Ridings for the ſportſmen are ſtill common in all great foreſts in *France*, and other countries on the continent, either that they might purſue the game without interruption of trees, or ſhoot at it in its paſſage.

Mr. *Gordon*, p. 114, of his Itinerary, mentions ſuch terraſſes, to the number

number of ſeventeen or eighteen, raiſed one above the other in the moſt regular manner, for the ſpace of a mile, on the ſide of a hill, in the county of *Tweedale*, near a village called *Romana*, and alſo near two ſmall *Roman* camps. They are from fifteen to twenty feet broad, and appear at four or five miles diſtance not unlike a great amphitheatre. The ſame gentleman alſo has obſerved ſimilar terraſſes near other camps of the ſame nation, from whence he ſuſpects them to be works of the *Romans*, and to have been thrown up by their armies for itinerary encampments. Such may have been their uſe in thoſe places: but what could have been the object of the contrivers of the terraſſes of *Glen-Roy*, where it is more than probable thoſe conquerors never came, remains a myſtery, except the conjecture above given ſhould prove ſatisfactory.

NUM-

APPENDIX.

NUMBER IV.

GALIC PROVERBS.

1. *LEAGHAIDH a Chòir am bèul an Anmhuinn.*

Juſtice itſelf melts away in the mouth of the feeble.

2. *'S làidir a thèid, 's anmhunn a thig.*

The ſtrong ſhall fall, and oft the weak eſcape unhurt.

3. *'S fàda Làmh an Fhèumanaich.*

Long is the hand of the needy.

4. *'S làidir an t' Anmhunn ann Uchd Treòir.*

Strong is the feeble in the boſom of might.

5. *'S maith an Sgàthan Sùil Càrraid.*

The eye of a friend is an unerring mirror.

6. *Cha bhi 'm Bochd ſògh-ar Saibhir.*

The luxurious poor ſhall ne'er be rich.

7. *Far*

7. *Far an tàin' an Abhuin, 's ànn as mùgha a fùaim.*

Moſt ſhallow——moſt noiſy.

8. *Cha neil Clèith air an Olc, ach gun a dhèanamh.*

There is no concealment of evil, but not to commit it.

9. *Gìbht na Cloinne-bìge, bhi 'ga tòirt 's ga gràdiarraidh.*

The gift of a child, oft granted---oft recalled.

10. *Cha neil Saoi gun a choi-meas.*

None ſo brave without his equal.

11. *'S mìnic a thainig Comhairle ghlìc a Bèul Amadain.*

Oft has the wiſeſt advice proceeded from the mouth of Folly.

12. *Tuiſhlichidh an t' Each ceithìr-chaſach.*

The four-footed horſe doth often ſtumble; ſo may the ſtrong and mighty fall.

13. *Mar a chaimheas Duin' a Bheatha, bheir e Brèith air a Chòimhearſnach.*

As *is* a man's own life, ſo is his judgment of the lives of others.

14. *Fànaidh Duine ſòna' re Sìth, 's bheir Duine dòna dùi-leum.*

The fortunate man *awaits*, and he ſhall arrive in peace: the unlucky *haſtens*, and evil ſhall be his fate.

15. *Cha do chùir a Ghuala ris, nach do chuir Tuar haris.*

Succeſs muſt attend the man who bravely ſtruggles.

16. *Cha Ghlòir a dhearabhas ach Gnìomh.*

Triumph never gain'd the ſounding words of boaſt.

17. *'S tric a dh' fhàs am Fuigheal-fochaid, 's a mheilh an Fuigheal-faramaid.*

Oft has the object of cauſeleſs ſcorn arriv'd at honour, and the once mighty ſcorner fallen down to contempt.

18. *Cha*

18. *Cha do deìobair* FEANN *Rìgh. nan Làoch. riamh Fear a làimhe-deiſe.*

The friend of his right-hand was never deſerted by FINGAL the king of heroes.

19. *Thìg Dia re h' Airc, 's cha 'n Airc nar thig.*

GOD cometh in the time of diſtreſs, and it is no longer diſtreſs when he comes.

EPITAPH.

By BEN JOHNSON.

UNderneath this marble hearſe
Lies the ſubject of all verſe;
Sidney's ſiſter, *Pembroke*'s mother:
Death, ere thou haſt kill'd another,
Fair and learn'd, and good as ſhe,
Time ſhall throw a dart at thee.

Tranſlated into *Galic*.

AN ſho na luighe fo Lìc-lìghe
Ha adh-bheann nan uille-bhuadh,
Mathair *Phembroke*, Piuthar *Philip*:
Ans gach Daan bith' orra luadh.
A Bhais man gearr thu ſios a coi-meas,
Beann a dreach, ſa h' Juil, ſa Fiach,
Briſtidh do Bhogh, gun Fhave do ſhaighid:
Bithi'---mar nach bith' tu riamh.

A Sailor's Epitaph in the Church-yard of Great *Yarmouth*, *Norfolk*.

THO' *Boreas'* blow and *Neptune's* waves
Have toſt me to and fro,
By God's decree, you plainly ſee,
I'm harbour'd here below:
Where I muſt at anchor lye
With many of our fleet;
But once again we muſt ſet ſail,
Our Admiral CHRIST to meet.

Tranſlated into *Galic*.

LE Uddal-cuain, 's le ſheide Gaoidh
'S lionmhor Amhra thuair mi riamh;
Gam luaſga a nùl agus a nàl,
Gu tric gun Fhois, gun Deoch, gun Bhiadh.
Ach thanig mi gu Calla taimh,
'S leg mi m' Achdair ans an Uir,
Far an caidil mi mo Phramh,
Gus ariſd an tog na Sùill.
Le Guth na Troimp' as airde fùaim
Dus gidh mì, 's na bheil am choir
Coinnich' ſhin ARD-ADMHIRAL a Chuain
Bhon faith ſhin Fois, is Duais, is Lònn.

SAPPHO's

SAPPHO's ODE.

BLEST as the immortal Gods is he,
The youth who fondly ſits by thee, *&c.*

Tranſlated into *Galic.*

1. 'ADhmhur mar Dhia neo bhaſmhor 'ta
'N t' Oglach gu caidreach a ſhuis re d' ſqa:
Sa chluin, ſa chìth re faad na hùin
Do Bhriara droigheal, 's do fhrea gradh cùin.

2. Och! 's turr a d' fhogair thu mo Chloſs
'Sa dhuiſg thu 'm Chroidh' gach Buaireas boehd:
'N tra dhearc mi ort, 's mi goint le 't Aadh
Bhuail reachd am uchd, ghrad mheath mo Chail:

3. Theogh 'm Aigne arìs, is ſhruth gu dian
Teaſghradh air feadh gach Baal am Bhiann:
Ghrad chaoch mo ſhuil le Ceodhan Uain
'S tac aoidh mo Chluas le bothar-fhuaim.

4. Chuer Fallas 'tlàth mo Bhuil gun Lùth
Rith Eal-ghris chuin tre m' fhuil gu dlu.
Ghrad thug am Ploſg a bheannachd leom
Is ſhnìomh mi ſheach gun' Diog am Chòmm.

EPITAPH on a LADY, in the Pariſh-Church of *Glenorchay*, in *North-Britain.*

1. AN ſho na luigh ta ſan INNIS
Bean bu duilich leom bhi ann
Beul a cheuil, is Lamh a Ghrinnis,
Ha iad 'nioſhe ſho nan tamh.

2. Tuill' cha toir am Bochd dhuit beannachd:
An lom-nochd cha chluthaich thu nis mo'
Cha tiormaich Dèur bho ſhùil na h'Ainnis:
Co tuill' O LAGG! a bheir dhuit treoir?

3. Chan fhaic ſhin tuille thu ſa choinni:
Cha ſuidh ſhin tuille air do Bhòrd:
D'fhàlabh uain ſùairceas, ſèirc is mòdhan
Ha Bròn 's bì-mhulad air teachd oiru.

In *Engliſh.*

1. LOW ſhe lies here in the duſt, and her memory fills me with grief: ſilent is the tongue of melody, and the hand of elegance is now at reſt.

2. No more ſhall the poor give thee his bleſſing: nor ſhall the naked be warmed with the fleece of thy flock. The tear ſhalt thou not wipe away from the eye of the wretched. Where, now O Feeble, is thy wonted help!

3. No

3. No more, my fair, ſhall we meet thee in the ſocial hall: no more ſhall we ſit at thy hoſpitable board. Gone for ever is the ſound of mirth: the kind, the candid, the meek is now no more. Who can expreſs our grief! Flow ye tears of *Woe!*

A young LADY's Lamentation on the Death of her LOVER.

Tranſlated from the *Galic.*

GLoomy indeed is the night and dark, and heavy alſo is my troubled ſoul: around me all is ſilent and ſtill; but ſleep has forſaken my eyes, and my boſom knoweth not the balm of peace. I mourn for the loſs of the dead---the *young*, the *beauteous*, the *brave*, alas! lies low.---Lovely was thy form, O youth! lovely and fair was thy open ſoul---Why did I know thy worth---Oh! why muſt I now that worth deplore?

Length of years ſeemed to be the lot of my Love, yet few and fleeting were his days of joy---Strong he ſtood as the tree of the vale, but untimely he fell into the ſilent houſe. The morning Sun ſaw thee flouriſh as the lovely roſe---before the noon-tide heat low thou droop'ſt as the withered plant.

What

What *then* availed thy bloom of youth, and what thy arm of ſtrength? Ghaſtly is the face of Love---dim and dark the ſoul-expreſſing eye---The mighty fell to ariſe no more!

Whom now ſhall I call *my* friend? or from whom can I hear the ſound of joy? In *thee* the friend has fallen---in thy grave my joy is laid.---We lived---we grew together. O why *together* did we not alſo fall!

Death---thou cruel ſpoiler! how oft haſt thou cauſed the tear to flow! many are the miſerable thou haſt made, and who can eſcape thy dart of woe?

Kind Fate, come lay me low, and bring me to my houſe of reſt. In yonder grave, beneath the leafy plane, my Love and I ſhall dwell in peace. Sacred be the place of our repoſe.

O ſeek not to diſturb the aſhes of the dead!

NUM-

NUMBER V.

Of the Columns in *Penrith* Church-Yard.

SINCE the printing of p. 218, I have been favored with two beautifull drawings of the pillars * in *Penrith* Church-Yard. One was communicated to me by the Rev. Mr. *Fariſh* of *Carliſle*, and repreſents them in their preſent ſtate; the other by the Rev. Mr. *Monkhouſe*, Fellow of *Queen's College*, *Oxford*, which is a view of them before they were mutilated. The firſt is certainly a moſt authentic repreſentation of them; the laſt varies in many particulars from the form they now appear in: in that

* The leſſer pillar engraven with theſe is by tradition of the country thought to belong to theſe; but Mr. *Fariſh* thinks it is at too great a diſtance from them to admit of that ſuppoſition: its height is ſix feet.

the

the columns are drawn entirely ſquare from top to bottom, whereas the lower part of the pillars now extant are rounded. There is no fret-work on the old drawing of theſe columns, but inſtead are two ſmall rude figures of human heads. The thin ſemicircular ſtones are deeply and regularly indented on their edges, which appear of an equal thickneſs throughout; whereas the others are very ſharp, or ridged at one extremity, and dilate gradually till they arrive at a conſiderable thickneſs at the other. The figures in the old ſketch are of a boar, and perhaps a bear. The upper ends of theſe pillars ſeem faithfully to ſupply what has been deſtroyed, a croſs and a capital.

How this great variation in the drawings of the ſame columns happened, is not eaſy to ſay; for it does not

not appear that there ever were any others in the place. Time has obliterated the figures of the animals; but whether any workman had chizzled the whole ſhafts of the pillars to their preſent form, is, I think, ſcarcely to be conjectured; they bear all the appearance of antiquity. The old drawings are done with much elegance, and are copied from ſome collections in the cuſtody of Mr. *Monkhouſe*, formed by *Hugh Todd*, D. D. Prebendary of *Carliſle* and Vicar of *Penrith*, as materials for the antiquities of the dioceſe he belonged to. Notwithſtanding my doubts about the entire fidelity of the old drawing, (which was done about the year 1690) I cauſe it to be engraven as a companion to the other, in hopes that ſome antiquarian of the country will oblige the Publick by clearing up the point.

By Mr. *Monkhouſe*'s permiſſion I' annex Doctor *Todd*'s account of theſe antiquities:

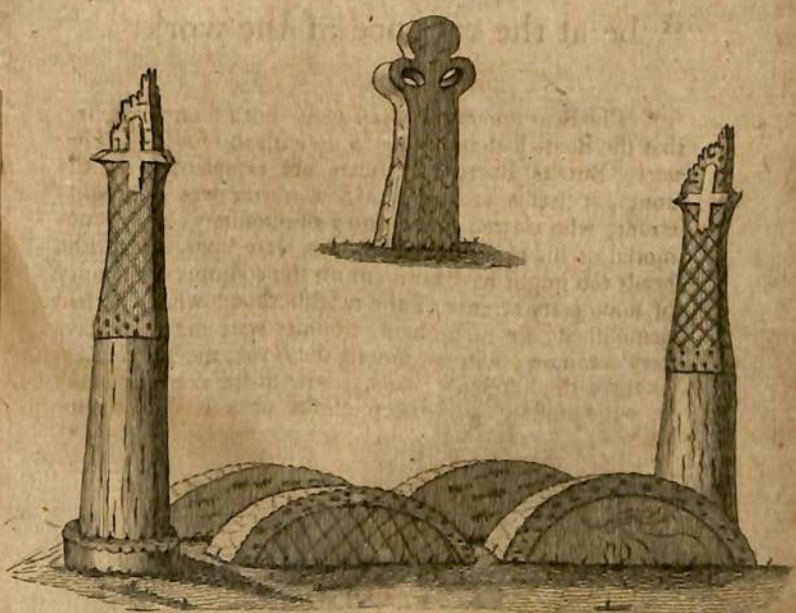
" At the north door of the church " are erected two large ſtone pillars " of a pyramidical form, cruciated " towards the top, each of them fif- " teen feet high, and plac'd at the " diſtance of ſeventeen feet from " each other. The ſpace between " them is ſurrounded with the rude " figures of four boars, or wild hogs. " What this monument denotes, and " for what reaſon it was firſt erected, " may be ſomewhat uncertain. The " common vulgar report is, That one " *Ewen* or *Owen Cæſarius*, a very ex- " traordinary perſon, famous in theſe " parts for hunting and fighting, " about 1400 years ago, whom no " hand but the hand of Death could " overcome,

" overcome, lyes buried in this place.
" His ſtature, as the ſtory ſays, was
" prodigious, beyond that of the
" *Pataggns* in *South America*, viz.
" fifteen feet. That the two pillars
" denote his height, and the four
" rough unpoliſh'd ſtones betwixt re-
" preſent ſo many wild boars which
" had the honour to be kill'd by this
" wonderful giant. That there might
" be, in remote times, in theſe re-
" gions, men of large gigantick fi-
" gures, as there are now near the
" *Magellanic* Streights, and that they
" might affect *Roman* ſirnames and
" diſtinctions as the *Americans* about
" *Darien* do *Spaniſh*, needs not either
" be diſcuſſed or denied. But thoſe
" perſons give the beſt account of the
" original, nature, and deſign of theſe
" ſtones, who look upon them as of
" a much later date, and for a very
" different intention. That they were

" erected long after the introduction " of chriſtianity at the north (or " Death's) door of the church in the " form of a croſs, in order to reſt the " bodies of the dead upon them, and " to pray for their ſouls (as the man- " ner was): And that the four figures " of Boars are the cognizance * of " the Earls of *Warwick*, ſome of " whom held the ſeigniory of *Penrith* " and lived in the caſtle, and might " be at the expence of the work."

* The Bear and ragged-ſtaff was; but I do not recollect that the Boars had any thing to do with the Earls of *Warwick:* But as Boars and Bears are repreſented on the ſtones, it ſeems as if this Mr. *Cæſarius* was a knight-errant, who cleared the country of monſters; ſo in memorial of his exploits theſe figures were engraven. The heads too might have been cut on the columns in memory of ſome petty tyrants of the neighborhood whom he had demoliſhed; for ſuch bloody trophies were in former-days very common; witneſs, among the *Welſh*, the *Tri pen Sais*, or three Engliſhmen's heads, borne in the arms of many of our families, as a token of the proweſs of their anceſtors.

A Re-



PILLARS IN PENRITH CHURCH YARD

A. Recapitulation of the ANIMALS mentioned in the TOUR, with ſome additional Remarks in Natural Hiſtory.

Wild Cattle. THE offſpring of them now domeſticated are ſaid to be found in *Hamilton* Park. *Vide* p. 206.

Roebuck. Inhabits the foreſts on the ſouth of *Lough-Raynach*, thoſe in the neighborhood of *Invercauld*, the woods near *Tarnaway* and *Calder* caſtles, and about *Lough-Moy* and *Lough-Neſs*; and its moſt northerly haunts are the woods of *Langwall*, at the entrance into *Cathneſs*.

A full-grown Roe weighs 60lb. the hair in ſummer is ſhort, ſmooth, and gloſſy, red at the tips, cinereous beneath. At approach of winter the hair grows very long and hoary, and proves an excellent defence againſt the rigor of the highland air. The rump and underſide of the tail white. The tail very ſhort. Below the firſt joint of the outſide of the hind leg is a long tuft of hair, ſuch as is found on the legs of certain Antelopes. The horns

horns of a Roebuck of the ſecond year are ſtrait, ſlender, and without any branch: in the third become bifurcated: in the fourth, trifurcated, and grow more ſcabrous and ſtronger, in proportion to their longevity. It feeds during ſummer on graſs, and is remarkably fond of the *Rubus Saxatilis*, called in the Highlands on that account the Roebuck Berry. When the ground is covered with ſnow it feeds on the extreme branches of the pine and juniper. It brings two young at a time. The Fawns are elegantly ſpotted with white. It is extremely difficult to rear them; commonly eight out of ten dying in the attempt. The fleſh of the Roe is by ſome accounted a delicacy: to me it ſeemed very dry. They keep in ſmall families of five or ſix.

Stag. Notwithſtanding it is not quite peculiar to *Scotland* in a wild ſtate, yet is mentioned here on account of ſome ſingularities relating to its natural hiſtory, which I collected in my journey. Stags abound all over the Highlands and in the Iſle of *Skie*. In the laſt are ſo numerous as to oblige the farmer to watch his corn: are very fond

ſond of crowsfoot, and, like the *Rein*, will eat lichens. I have been aſſured that they are greatly delighted with the ſound of muſick, and that they will be tempted to remain in the deepeſt attention: that they are frequently ſhot, allured to their deſtruction by the melody of the pipe. Fallow Deer are very ſcarce in *North-Britain*, and wholly confined in parks.

Highland Grehound. Is the kind which *Boethius* takes notice of, and ſays is one of the three that are not to be found any where elſe. He calls it, *Genus venaticum cum celerrimum tum audaciſſimum: nec modo in feras ſed in hoſtes etiam Latroneſque; præſertim ſi dominum ductoremve injuriam affici cernat aut in eos concitetur.*

This ſort of dog is become very rare. *Vide* p. 127.

Wolfiſh breed. I ſaw at *Gordon* caſtle a dog the offſpring of a Wolf and *Pomeranian* bitch. It had much the appearance of the firſt, was very good-natured and ſportive; but being ſlipped at a weak Deer it inſtantly brought the animal down and tore out its throat. This dog was bred by Mr. *Brook*, animal-

animal-merchant, in *London*, who told me that the congreſs between the wolf and the bitch was immediate, and the produce at the litter was ten.

White Hare. Peculiar to the ſummits of the higheſt mountains of the Highlands: is leſs than the common Hare; its limbs more ſlender; its fleſh more delicate: it never deſcends into the vallies, or mixes with the common kind: is very agile and full of frolick when kept tame: is fond of honey and carraway comfits, and prognoſticates a ſtorm by eating its own dung: in a wild ſtate, does not run an end, but ſeeks ſhelter under ſtones as ſoon as poſſible.

During ſummer its predominant color is grey: about *September* it begins to aſſume a ſnowy whiteneſs; the alteration of color appearing about the neck and rump, and becomes entirely white, except the edges and tips of the ears: in *April* it again reſumes its grey coat.

Lavellan. A ſmall animal, mentioned by Sir *Robert Sibbald*, as being common in *Cathneſs*, living in the water, and whoſe breath is noxious to cattle. I ſuſpect

ſuſpect from the deſcription that I had given me, that it is the ſame with the Water Shrewmouſe, *Br. Zool. illuſtr.* p. 83.

I could get no account of Sir *Robert*'s mouſe with a black back, which he ſays kills moles.

Seals. The Seals on the coaſts of *North-Britain* are the common and the great. *Syn. Quad. Nris.* 265. 266. But I could not learn that the *Walrus* was ever ſeen in any of the SCOTTISH Seas; notwithſtanding it was found about the *Orkney* Iſles in the days of *Boethius*. Vide *Deſc. Regn. Scotiæ.* xvi.

BIRDS.

Eagles. The Sea Eagle breeds in ruined towers, and leaves its ſummer haunts before winter. The Ring-tail Eagle, *Br. Zool.* breeds in rocks, and continues in *North-Britain* the whole year.

Falcons. The Peregrine and the Gentil Falcons breed in *Glenmore*, and other lofty rocks of the Highlands. The Gyr-Falcon has been ſhot in *Aberdeenſhire*. A large white Hawk, I ſuppoſe an un-

ſpotted bird of the laſt ſpecies, has bred for theſe laſt twelve years at *Hilleigh-Green*, near *Hackneſs*, four miles from *Scarborough*.

Goſhawks. Breed in trees in the highland part of *Aberdeenſhire*.

Owl. The great-horned or Eagle Owl has been ſhot in the ſhire of *Fife*.

Crow. The common ſpecies is very rare in the Highlands, there being ſcarce any other ſort found there than the *Royſton* or Hooded Crow, which reſides there the whole year. Whence thoſe that viſit us annually during winter migrate from is uncertain.

Chatterer. Viſits the neighborhood of *Edinburgh* annually, appearing in flocks during winter, and feeds on the berries of the mountain aſh.

Chough. Is found in the fartheſt parts of *Glenlion*, and near *Achmore*.

Cock of the Wood. This bird is found in a few woods north of *Lough-Neſs*; perhaps in thoſe near *Caſtle-Grant?* Formerly, was common throughout the Highlands, and was called *Capercalze*, and *Auercalze*;

Auercalze; and in the old law-books, *Capercally*. The variety of the black game, mentioned by M. *Briſſon* under the name of *Coq de Bruyere piqueté*, was a mixed breed between theſe two birds; but I could not hear that any at preſent were to be found in *North Britain*. *Linnæus* has met with them in *Sweden*, and deſcribes them under the title of *Tetrao cauda bifurca ſubtus albo punctata*.

Ptarmigan. Another of the grous kind, common on the ſummits of the higheſt highland hills. *Vide* p. 79. and *Br. Zool. illuſtr.* p. 21. If I miſtake not, I have heard that a few are ſtill found on the *Cumberland* mountains.

Buſtard. Now extinct in *Scotland*. *Boethius* ſays that in his days it was found in *Merch*.

Ring-dove I found in the Journal of Mr. *James*
Stare. *Robertſon* an ingenious *eleve* of Doctor *Hope*, that theſe two birds are found in great abundance during ſummer in the Iſle of *Arran*. Ring-Ouzels are very common in the Highlands.

Nightingale. Not found in *North-Britain*.

Stone-Chatter. This bird is ſeen near *Edinburgh* during winter; ſo does not migrate.

Pine-Bulfinch. *Br. Zool. illuſtr.* p. 59. Found during ſummer in the pine-foreſts of *Aberdeenſhire*, and probably breeds there.

Snow-flake. I have had lately an opportunity of comparing this bird with the greater Brambling, and find them to be different, and not as I once thought, varieties of the ſame kind. The ſize of this is leſs, and the claw of the hind toe much ſhorter. A few of theſe birds breed with the *Ptarmigans* on the ſummits of the higheſt mountains; but the greateſt numbers migrate from the moſt diſtant north, even from *Greenland* and *Spitzbergen*. Vide *Br. Zool. illuſtr.* p. 17.

WATER FOWL.

Whimbrel. Breeds in the hills about *Invercauld.*

Red Godwit. Breeds in *Lincolnſhire.* For the liſt of other fen birds, *vide* p. 9, 10.

Auks: The black-billed Auk and leſſer Guillemot appear during winter in flocks innumerable

innumerable in the Firth of *Forth*, and are called there *Marrots*. Their ſummer retreat is not yet traced. The little *Auk* is ſometimes ſhot near *Aberdeen*.

Arctic Gull. Is called in *North Britain* the *Dirty Aulin*. I ſaw one flying over the Firth of *Forth* near the *Queen*'s Ferry.

Gooſander. Doctor *Walker* of *Moffat* ſhewed me one killed during ſummer in the weſtern iſles; alſo ſome other birds which were ſuppoſed to have migrated out of *Great-Britain*. He alſo diſcovered in the Iſle of *Tirey* the *Tringa interpres*.

REPTILES.

Snake. A new *Britiſh* Snake was diſcovered in *Aberdeenſhire* by the late Doctor *David Skene*, a gentleman whoſe loſs will be deplored by every lover of natural hiſtory; for to great knowlege was added the moſt liberal and communicative diſpoſition. The account he favored me with of this reptile was this: Its length was fifteen inches: it had no *ſcuta abdom.* or *caudalia*, but was entirely covered with ſmall ſcales, which on the upper part

part of the head were larger than the reſt: the tongue was broad and forked: the noſtrils ſmall and round, and placed near the tip of the noſe: the eyes lodged in oblong fiſſures above the angle of the mouth: the belly was of a bluiſh lead-color with ſmall white ſpots irregularly diſperſed: the reſt of the body of a greyiſh brown with three longitudinal blackiſh brown lines, one extending from the back of the head to the point of the tail, the two others were broader and extended the whole length of the ſides. Doctor *Skene* informed me that it was the ſame with the *Anguis Eryx* of *Linnæus*, p. 392.

FISH.

Baſking Shark. This ſpecies frequents the Firth of *Clyde* and the ſeas of the weſtern iſles: the Truſtees for the forfeited eſtates encourage the fiſhery, and furniſh the adventurers with money to purchaſe the proper materials.

Picked Dog. Swarms on the eaſtern coaſt of *Scotland*, and is taken and cured for the uſe of the common people. Mr. *James Robertſon* obſerved near the Iſle

Iſle of *Skie* a ſpecies called there the *Blind-hive*, which is reckoned a great reſtorative.

Greater Weever. *Draco major ſeu araneus* Salvian. 70.

This ſpecies was taken near *Scarborough*, and communicated to me by Mr. *Travis*.

Its length eleven inches; greateſt depth one inch and three-quarters: head flat: eyes large: edges of the jaws rough with minute teeth; the lower jaw the longeſt, and ſlopes leſs than that of the common ſpecies: the head covered with minute tubercles; cheeks and gills covered with ſmall ſcales; on the laſt is a ſharp ſpine.

Firſt dorſal fin is black, and conſiſts of five ſpines; the ſecond reaches within a ſmall diſtance of the tail: the pectoral has thirteen branched rays; the ventral ſix; the anal extends as far as the ſecond dorſal: tail large, triangular, and even at the end.

The ſcales run in oblique lines from the back to the belly, with a diviſion between each row.

Codfiſh. One was taken at *Scarborough* in 1755, which meaſured five feet eight inches, and its girth round the ſhoulders five feet: its weight 78 lb. and was ſold for a ſhilling.

Saury. *Saurus* Rondel. 232.

After a violent ſtorm from the N. E. in *November* laſt, a great number of theſe fiſh were flung on ſhore in the Firth of *Forth* on the ſands of *Leith*. An account and an accurate figure of one of them was communicated to me by Mr. *George Paton* of *Edinburgh*, a gentleman who is a zealous promoter of natural knowlege.

Its length is eleven inches: the noſe ſlender: the jaws produced like thoſe of the Sea Needle, but of equal lengths, and the upper mandible ſlightly recurvated; their length one inch: eyes large: body ſlender and anguilliform, but towards the tail grows ſuddenly ſmaller, and tapers to a very inconſiderable girth: on the lower part of the back is a ſmall fin, with ſix ſpurious between that and the tail, like thoſe of the Mackrel: correſpondent to theſe are the anal and

and ſix ſpurious: the pectoral and ventral fins very ſmall: the tail much forked: the back when freſh was of a dark color, the belly bright and ſilvery.

- *Rondeletius* deſcribes this fiſh among thoſe of the *Mediterranean*; but ſpeaks of it as very rare even there.

CRUSTACEA.

Thorney Crab. *Cancer ſpinoſus, maximus, orientalis* Seb. Muſ. 56. tab. xxii. fig. 1. *Cancer ſpinoſus amboinenſis*---44. tab. xviii. fig. 10.

C. Horridus Lin. ſyſt. 1047.

C. ſpinoſus, thorace cordato, mucronato: pedibus tantum tribus curſoriis: chelis inæq. ped. minoribus, Gronov. Zooph. No. 976.

Body of a heart-ſhape: length from the ſnout to the end of the back five inches one-tenth: ſnout projecting and bifurcated: the upper cruſt covered with thick ſpines; thoſe on the margins very long, ſharp and ſtrong: the claws covered on all ſides with great ſpines; the right claw twice as large as the left: the fangs beſet with ſmall tufts of hair: on each ſide only three legs echinated like the claws,

and nine inches long. No *Britiſh* cruſtaceous animal is ſo well guarded as this.

I have ſeen this ſpecies almoſt wholly incruſted with the *Lepas balanus*, and *Anomia ſquamula*. Doctor *Skene* favored me with a fine ſpecimen, it being taken on the coaſt of *Aberdeen*.

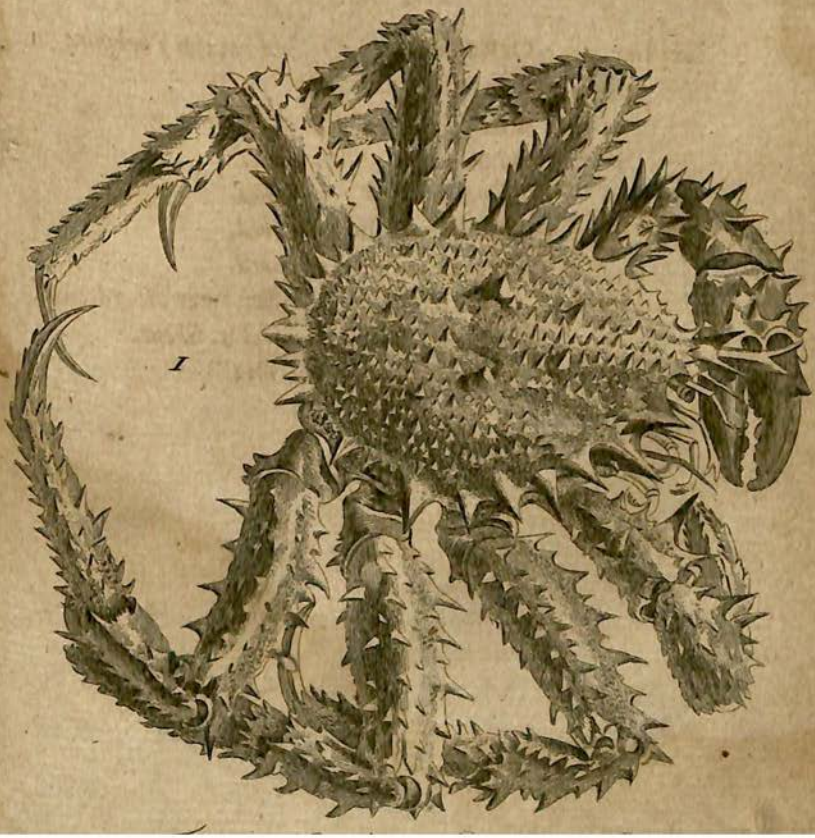
INSECTS.

Oniſcus.	Oeſtrum,	Sea on the *Yorkſhire* coaſt.
	Pſora,	*ibid.*
	Marinus,	*ibid.*
	Oceanicus,	*ibid.*
	Trifurcatus novus,	*ibid.*
	Quadratus novus,	*ibid.*
Phalangium.	Groſſipes,	Sea near *Aberdeen.* Dr. *Skene.*
	Balænarum,	*ibid.*

QUERIES,

II

I



QUERIES,

Addreſſed to the Gentlemen and Clergy of *North-Britain*, reſpecting the Antiquities and Natural Hiſtory of their reſpective Pariſhes*, with a View of exciting them to favor the World with a fuller and more ſatisfactory Account of their Country, than it is in the Power of a Stranger and tranſient Viſitant to give.

I. WHAT is the ancient and modern name of the pariſh, and its etymology?

II. What number of hamlets or villages are in it, their names and ſituation?

III. What are the number of its houſes and inhabitants?

IV. What number of people have been married, chriſtened and buried, for the ſpace of 20 years laſt

* Many of the pariſhes in *North Britain* are of ſuch extent as to ſupply ample materials for a hiſtory of each alone; ſo it is to be hoped ſome parochial *Geniuſes* will ariſe and favor the Publick with what is much wanted, LOCAL HISTORIES.

paſt, compared with the firſt 20 years of the regiſter? When did the regiſter begin? If there are any curious remarks made therein, pleaſe to give an account thereof.

V. Are there any vaults or burial places peculiar to any ancient or other families? What are they, and to whom do they belong?

VI. Are there any ancient or modern remarkable monuments or grave-ſtones in the church or chancel, &c. Pleaſe to give the inſcriptions and arms, if any, on the ſame, if worthy notice, eſpecially if before the 16th century.

VII. Are there any remarkable ones in the church-yard? Pleaſe to give an account what they are. Are there any paintings in the windows either of figures or arms? Add a copy or deſcription.

VIII. Are there any tables of benefactions or other inſcriptions which are worthy notice, on any of the walls of the church, either within or without? Pleaſe to inſert them at full length.

IX. Are there any particular cuſtoms or privileges or remarkable tenures in any of the manors in the pariſh?

X. What ancient manor or manſion-houſe, ſeats or villas, are in the pariſh?

XI. Are

XI. Are there any annual or other proceſſions, perambulations, or any hoſpital, alms or ſchool-houſe; by whom and when founded, and who has the right of putting people into them?

XII. Have you any wake, whitſon ale, or other cuſtoms of that ſort uſed in the pariſh?

XIII. Is there any great road leading thro' the pariſh, and from what noted places?

XIV. Are there any croſſes or obeliſks, or any things of that nature erected in the pariſh?

XV. Are there any remains or ruins of monaſteries or religious houſes? Give the beſt account thereof you can.

XVI. Are there any *Roman*, *Pictiſh*, or *Daniſh* caſtles, camps, altars, roads, forts, or other pieces of antiquity remaining in your pariſh; what are they, and what traditions are there, or hiſtorical accounts of them?

XVII. Have there been any medals, coins, or other pieces of antiquity dug up in your pariſh; when and by whom, and in whoſe cuſtody are they?

XVIII. Have

XVIII. Have there been any remarkable battles fought, on what ſpot, by whom, when, and what traditions are there relating thereto?

XIX. Has the pariſh given either birth or burial to any man eminent for learning or other remarkable or valuable qualifications?

XX. Are there any parks or warrens, the number of deer, and extent of the park, &c. any heronries, decoys, or fiſheries?

XXI. Do any rivers riſe in or run thro' the pariſh, which are they; if navigable, what ſort of boats are uſed on them, and what is the price of carriage *per* hundred or ton, to your pariſh?

XXII. Are there any, and what bridges, how are they ſupported, by private or public coſt, of what materials, what number of piers or arches, the length and breadth of the bridge and width of the arches?

XXIII. Are there any barrows or tumuli, and have any been opened, and what has been found therein?

XXIV. Are there any manufactures carried on in the pariſh, and what number of hands are employed?

XXV. What

XXV. What markets or fairs are kept in the pariſh, what commodities are chiefly brought for ſale; if any of the manufactures or produce of the country, live cattle, or other things, that toll is paid and to whom, and where are they kept?

XXVI. Is there any ſtatute fair for hiring of ſervants, and how long has it been eſtabliſhed; what are the uſual wages for men and maids, &c. for each branch of huſbandry?

XXVII. Are there in any of the gentlemen's houſes, or on their eſtates, any pictures which give inſight into any hiſtorical facts, or any portraits of men eminent for any art, ſcience, or literature; any ſtatues, buſto's, or other memorial which will give any light to paſt tranſactions?

QUERIES

Relating to the Natural Hiſtory of the PARISH.

I. WHAT is the appearance of the country in the pariſh; is it flat or hilly, rocky or mountainous?

II. Do the lands conſiſt of woods, arable, paſture, meadow, heath, or what?

III. Are they fenny or mooriſh, boggy or firm?

IV. Is there ſand, clay, chalk, ſtone, gravel, loam, or what is the nature of the ſoil?

V. Are there any lakes, meers or waters, what are they, their depth, where do they riſe, and whither do they run?

VI. Are there any ſubterraneous rivers, which appear in one place, then ſink into the earth, and riſe again?

VII. Are there any mineral ſprings, frequented for the drinking the waters; what are they; at what ſeaſons of the year reckoned beſt, and what diſtempers are they frequented for?

VIII. Are

VIII. Are there any periodical ſprings, which riſe and fall, ebb and flow, at what ſeaſons, give the beſt account you can?

IX. Are there any mills on the rivers, to what uſes are they employed?

X. Are there any and what mines; what are they; to whom do they belong; what do they produce?

XI. Have you any marble, moorſtone, or other ſtone of any ſort, how is it got out, and how worked?

XII. What ſorts of manure or amendment do they chiefly uſe for their land, and what is the price of it on the ſpot?

XIII. What are the chief produce of the lands, wheat, rye, oats, barley, peas, beans, or what?

XIV. What ſorts of fiſh do the rivers produce, what quantities, and what prices on the ſpot, and in what ſeaſons are they beſt?

*XIV. What quadrupeds and birds are there in your pariſh? What migratory birds, and at what times do they appear and diſappear?

XV. Are there any remarkable caves, or grottoes, natural or artificial? give the beſt deſcription and account thereof you can.

XVI. Are there any and what quantities of ſaffron, woad, teazels, or other vegetables of that ſort, growing in the pariſh, and the prices they ſell for on the ſpot?

XVII. Is the pariſh remarkable for breeding any cattle of remarkable qualities, ſize, or value, and what?

XVIII. Are there any chalk-pits, ſand or gravel-pits, or other openings in the pariſh, and what?

XIX. On digging wells or other openings, what ſtrata's of ſoil do they meet with, and how thick is each?

XX. How low do the ſprings lye, and what ſort of water do you meet with in the ſeveral parts of the pariſh?

XXI. Is there any marl, Fuller's earth, potters earth, or loam, or any other remarkable ſoils, as ochre, &c.

XXII. Are there any bitumen, naptha, or other ſubſtances of that nature found in the earth?

XXIII. Does

XXIII. Does the pariſh produce any quantities of timber, of what ſort, and what are the prices on the ſpot, *per* load or ton? Are there any very large trees, and their ſize?

XXIV. Are any quantities of ſheep raiſed or fed in the pariſh, and on what do they chiefly feed?

XXV. Are the people of the country remarkable for ſtrength, ſize, complexion, or any bodily or natural qualities?

XXVI. What are the diverſions chiefly uſed by the gentry, as well as the country people, on particular occaſions?

XXVII. What is the nature of the air; is it moiſt or dry, healthy or ſubject to agues and fevers, and at what time of the year is it reckoned moſt ſo? and, if you can, account for the cauſes.

XXVIII. Are there any petrifying ſprings or waters that incruſt bodies, what are they?

XXIX. Any hot waters or wells for bathing, and for what diſtempers frequented?

XXX. Are there any figured ſtones, ſuch as echinitæ, belemnitæ, &c. Any having the impreſſion of plants or fiſhes on them, or any foſſil ma-

rine bodies, ſuch as ſhells, corals, &c. or any petrified parts of animals: where are they found, and what are they?

XXXI. Is any part of the pariſh ſubject to inundations or land floods, give the beſt account, if any things of that nature have happened, and when?

XXXII. Hath there been any remarkable miſchief done by thunder and lightning, ſtorms or whirlwinds, when and what?

XXXIII. Are there any remarkable echoes, where and what are they?

XXXIV. Have any remarkable phænomena been obſerved in the air, and what?

If the Pariſh is on the SEA COAST,

XXXV. What ſort of a ſhore, flat, ſandy, high, or rocky?

XXXVI. What ſorts of fiſh are caught there, in what quantity, at what prices ſold, when moſt in ſeaſon, how taken, and to what market ſent?

XXXVII. What other Sea animals, plants, ſponges, corals, ſhells, &c. are found on or near the coaſts?

XXXVIII. Are

XXXVIII. Are there any remarkable Sea weeds uſed for manure of land, or curious on any other account?

XXXIX. What are the courſes of the tides on the ſhore, or off at Sea, the currents at a mile's diſtance, and other things worthy remark?

XL. What number of fiſhing veſſels, of what ſort, how navigated, and what number of hands are there in the pariſh?

XLI. How many ſhips and of what burthen belong to the pariſh?

XLII. Are there any and what light-houſes, beacons, or land-marks?

XLIII. What are the names of the creeks, bays, harbours, headlands, ſands, or iſlands near the coaſts?

XLIV. Have there been any remarkable battles or ſea-fights near the coaſts, and when did any remarkable wrecks or accidents happen, which can give light to any hiſtorical facts?

XLV. If you are in a city, give the beſt account you can procure of the hiſtory and antiquity of the place; if remarkable for its buildings, age, walls, ſieges,

ſieges, charters, privileges, immunities, gates, ſtreets, markets, fairs, the number of churches, wards and guilds, or companies, or fraternities, or clubs that are remarkable; how is it governed? if it ſends members to parliament, in whom does the choice lye, and what number of voters may there have been at the laſt poll?

ITINERARY.

ITINERARY.

Miles

DOWNING,

21 Cheſter, *Deonna, Devana* PTOL. *Deva* ANTON. RAV. CHOROG. *Deva, colonia legio cretica viceſſima valeria victrix* R. C.

18 Northwich, *Condate* R. C.

8 Knutsford,

12 Macclesfield,

10 Buxton,

13 Middelton,

11 Cheſterfield,

16 Workſop,

12 Tuxford,

8 Dunham Ferry, on the Trent, *Trivona fl.* R. C.

10 Lincoln, *Lindum* PTOL. ANTON. RAV. CHOROG. R. C.

6 Waſhenbrough and back to Lincoln,

12 Spittle,

12 Glanford Bridge,

12 Barton,

Humber River, *Abus* PTOL. R. C.

5 Hull,

8 Burton Conſtable,

22 Burlington Quay,

Its bay, *Gabrantuicorum portuoſus ſinus* PTOL. *Portus fælix* R. C.

5 Flamborough Head, *Brigantum extrema* R. C.

10 Hunmanby,

10 Scar-

Miles.

10 Scarborough,
13½ Robin Hood's Bay,
6½ Whitby,
13 Skellin Dam,
9 Guiſborough,
12 Stockton,
Tees River, *Tiſis fl.* R. C. its mouth, *Dunum ſinus* PTOL.
20 Durham,
Were River, *Vedra fl.* R. C.
6 Cheſter le Street, *Epiacum* R. C.
9 Newcaſtle, *Pons Aelii* NOTIT. IMP.
Tyne River, *Vedra fl.* PTOL. *Tina fl.* R. C.
14 Morpeth,
9 Felton,
10 Alnwick, *Alauna* RAV. CHOROG.
16 Belford,
16 Berwick, *Tueſſis* RAV. CHOROG.
Tweed River, *Alaunus* PTOL. *Tueda* R. C.

SCOTLAND.

16 Old Cambus,
10 Dunbar, *Ledone* RAV. CHOROG.
6 North Berwick,
14 Preſton Pans,
8 EDINBURGH,
9 South Ferry,
Firth of Forth, *Boderia* PTOL. *Bodotria* TACITI. R. C.

Miles.

2 North Ferry,
Fife County, *Horeſtii* R.C. *Caledonia* TACITI.
15 Kinroſs,
20 Rumbling Brig, Caſtle Campbell, and back to Kinroſs.
13 Caſtle Duplin, *Duabliſis* RAV. CHOROG.
8 Perth, *Orrea* R. C.
Tay River and its mouth, *Taus* TACITI. *Tava Æſt.* PTOL. R. C.
1 Scone,
1 Lunkerty,
13 Dunkeld,
20 Taymouth,
15 Carrie on Lough Raynach,
20 Blair,
35 Through Glen-Tilt to Invercauld,
18 Tulloch,
15 Kincairn,
9 Banchorie,
18 Aberdeen,
Dee River, *Diva fl.* PTOL. R.C.
Ythen River, *Ituna fl.* R. C.
25 Bowneſs,
27 Craigſton Caſtle,
9 Bamff,
Devron River, *Celnius fl.* R.C.
8 Cullen,
12 Caſtle Gordon,
Spey River, *Celnius fl.* PTOL. *Tueſſis* R.C.
8 Elgin, *Alitacenon* RAV. CHOROG.

Miles.

10 Forres,
17 Tarnaway Caſtle, Calder, Fort George.
Firth of Murray, *Tuæ. Æſt.* PTOL. *Varar Æſt.* R. C.
12 Inverneſs, *Pteroton, caſtra alata* R. C.
10 Caſtle Dunie,
18 Dingwall Foules.
Firth of Cromarty, *Loxa fl.* R. C.
Roſsſhire, *Creones* R. C. the ſame writer places at *Chapnery* in this county, *Aræ finium Imp. Rom.*
15 Ballinagouan,
6 Tain, *Caſtra alata* PTOL.
9 Dornoch. Its Firth, *Vara æſt.* PTOL. *Abona fl.* R. C.
Sutherland County, *Logi* R. C.
9 Dunrobin Caſtle,
18 Hemſdale,
Ord of Cathneſs, *Ripa alta* PTOL.
Cathneſs County, *Carnabii, Cattini* R. C. *Virubium promontorium* R. C.
8 Langwall,
15 Clythe; Clythenes, *Vervedrum prom.* R. C.
8 Thrumſter,
3 Wick,
Wick River, *Ilea fl.* PTOL.
16 Duncan's or Dungby Bay, and John a Grout's houſe.
Dungſby Head, *Berubium promontorium* PTOL. *Caledonia extrema* R. C.

Stroma

Miles.

Stroma Iſle, *Ocetis Inſula* R. C.
2 Caneſby, and back the ſame road to
137 Inverneſs,
Inverneſs County, *Caledonii* R. C.
17 General's Hut,
15 Fort Auguſtus,
Lough Lochy, *Longus fl.* R. C.
28 Fort William. R. C. places *Banatia* near it.
14 Kinloch-Leven,
9 King's Houſe,
19 Tyendrum,
12 Dalmalie,
16 Inveraray,
22 Tarbut,
Loch-Lomond, *Lincalidor Lacus* R. C.
8 Luſs,
12 Dunbarton, *Theodoſia* R. C.
Firth of Clyde, *Glota* TACITI. *Clotta æſt.* R. C.
15 Glaſgow, *Clidum* RAV. CHOROG.
24 Hamilton, and back to Glaſgow,
13 Kylſithe,
18 Sterling,
8 Falkirk,
Calendar, *Celerion* RAV. CHOROG.
15 Hopeton Houſe,
11 EDINBURGH,
18 Lenton,
18 Bild,
18 Moffat,
18 Lockerby.

ENGLAND.

Miles.

21 Longtown in Cumberland,
Netherby, *Caſtra exploratorum* ANTON. *Aeſica* RAV. CHOROG.
9 Carliſle, *Lugavallium* ANTON.
18 Penrith, *Bereda* RAV. CHOROG.
11 Shap in Weſtmorland,
15 Kendal, *Concangium* NOTIT. IMP.
14 Burton in Lancaſhire, *Coccium* R. C.
11 Lancaſter, *Longovicus* NOTIT. IMP.
Lune River, *Alanna fl.* R. C.
11 Garſtang,
11 Preſton,
18 Wiggan,
13 Warrington,
21 Cheſter,
21 Downing in Flintſhire.

The antient names of places marked R. C. are borrowed from the late Dr. *Stukeley*'s account of *Richard* of *Cirenceſter*, with his antient map of *Roman Brittain* and the Itinerary thereof, publiſhed in 1757. The reſt from Mr. *Horſly*'s remarks on *Ptolemy*, *Antonine's Itinerary*, *Notitia imperii*, and *Ravennatis Britanniæ Chorographia*.

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FINIS.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

TOUR

IN

SCOTLAND.

CHESTER:
PRINTED BY JOHN MONK.
MDCCLXXII.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

TOUR

IN

SCOTLAND.

DEdication, page v. irreſiſtable, *read* irreſiſtible.

Page 5, line 22, after *Holland*, add, the country which leſs than half a century paſt, ſupplied not only theſe kingdoms, but moſt part of *Europe* with that commodity.

Page 7, line 25,

Reveſby abby was founded A. D. 1142, by *William de Romara*, earl of *Lincoln*, who at laſt turned monk, and was buried in the monaſtery. On the diſſolution it was granted to *Charles* duke of *Suffolk*, A. 30 *Hen.* VIII. The monks were of the *Ciſtercian* order.

Page 9, line 19, *after* Eels.

It is obſervable that once in ſeven or eight years, immenſe ſhoals of *Sticklebacks* appear in the *Wel-*

land below *Spalding*, and attempt coming up the river in form of a vaſt column. They are ſuppoſed to be the collected multitudes waſhed out of the fens by the floods of ſeveral years; and carried into ſome deep hole. When overcharged in numbers they are obliged to attempt a change of place. They move up the river in ſuch quantities as to enable a man who was employed in taking them to gain for a conſiderable time, four ſhillings a day by ſelling them at a halfpenny per buſhel. They were uſed to manure land, and attempts have been made to get oil from them.

Page 12, line 23, *after* fen, *add* by way of note *

* *Crowland* abby was founded by *Ethelbald*, king of *Mercia*, A. D. 716. As the ſpot was too marſhy to ſupport the weight of a ſtone building, he firſt ordered vaſt piles of oak to be driven into the ground; and after that cauſed more compact earth to be brought in boats along canals from places nine miles diſtant, which was placed on the piles, to form a ſolid foundation for the ſacred edifice.

Page 32, line 27, *after* battlements, *add*

Theſe flues ſeem deſigned as ſo many ſupernumerary chimnies, to give vent to the ſmoke that the immenſe fires of the old hoſpitable times filled the room with. Halls ſmoky but filled with good cheer, were in thoſe days thought no inconvenience

ence: thus my brave countryman, *Howel ap Rys**, when his enemies had fired his houſe about his ears, tells his people to riſe and defend themſelves like men, for ſhame, *for he had knowne as greate a ſmoake in that hall upon a Chriſtmas Even.*

Page 44, after enterprize, in the note*, *add*,

She was eldeſt daughter of Sir *Thomas Randal*, of *Stradown*, Earl of *Murray*, and Nephew to *Robert Bruce*: ſhe was called *Black Agnes*, ſays *Robert Lindeſey*, by reaſon ſhe was black ſkinned.

Page 49, line 27, *after* organ, *add*,

This is the more ſurprizing, as the *Dutch*, who have the ſame eſtabliſhed religion, are extremely fond of that ſolemn inſtrument; and even in the great church at *Geneva*, the pſalmody is accompanied with an organ.

Page 51, line 16, after *Scotland*, *add*,

Almoſt all imaginary, done by ſome wretched painter from *Flanders*.

Line 23, *add*, as a note to entire*.

* I have lately ſeen a print of the inſide of this chapel, engraven by Mr. *Mazel*, in the manner it was fitted up by *James* VII. At the upper end was a flight of ſteps, with lions on one ſide, and unicorns on the other; at top a chair of ſtate for the ſovereign; and on each ſide the choir ſtalls for the knights companions of the

* *Hiſt. Gwedir Family*, 118.

thiſtle: each ſtall was bounded by two columns of the *Corinthian* order, and above were trophies, flags, &c. The floor was laid with marble; but in 1688, the whole was demoliſhed by a barbarous mob.

Page 52, *James* II. *read*, *James* VI.

Page 53, line 8, *George Darnley*, *read*, *Henry Darnley*.

Page 64, *after* the loweſt paragraph,

St. Serf's iſle is noted for having been granted by *Brude*, laſt king of the *Picts*, to *St. Servan* and the *Culdees*, a kind of prieſts among the firſt chriſtians of North *Britain*, who led a ſort of monaſtic life in cells, and for a conſiderable time preſerved a pure and uncorrupt religion; at length, in the reign of *David* I, were ſuppreſſed, in favor of the church of *Rome*. The Priory of *Portmoak* was in this iſle, of which ſome ſmall remains exiſt.

Page 83, line 4, *after* dominions,

The church is a remarkably neat plain building, with a very handſome tower ſteeple.

Page 85,

On the *Brotche* were the Names of the three kings of *Cologhe*, *Jaſpar*, *Melchior*, *Baltazar*, with the word *Conſummatim*: it was probably a conſecrated brotche, and worn, not only for uſe, but as an amulet.

Page

Page 87, * *after* Earl of *Hardwicke*,

Who may be truely ſaid to have given to *North-Britain* its great charter of Liberty.

Page 89, a note to *Cornfield**,

* Theſe tales of ſpectral tranſportation are far from being new: Mr. *Aubrey*, in his miſcellanies, p. 13, gives two ridiculous relations of almoſt ſimilar facts; one in *Devonſhire*, the other in the ſhire of *Murray*.

Page 90, Witch act was not repealed 'till the year 1736.

Page 92, note to line 19, night*,

* This cuſtom was derived from their northern anceſtors; *longè ſecurius moriendum eſſe quam vivendum*; *puerperia luctu*, funeraque *feſtivo cantu*, *ut in plurimum concelebrantes*. OLAUS MAGNUS, p. 116.

Page 95, *after* line 30,

Theſe have been ſuppoſed to have been magical ſtones, or gems, uſed by the *Druids*, and to be inſpected by a chart boy, who was to ſee in them an apparition, informing him of future events: this impoſture, as we are told by Doctor *Woodward*, was revived in the laſt century by the famous Doctor *Dee*, who called it his *Shew-ſtone*, and *Holy-ſtone*, and pretended by it's means to foretell future events. I find in *Monfaucon**, that it was cuſtomary, in early times, to depoſit balls of this kind in urns and ſepulchres; thus twenty

* Les monumens de la monarchie, *Francoiſe* l. 15.

were found at *Rome*, in an alabaſtrine urn; and one was diſcovered in 1655, in the tomb of *Childeric*, at *Tournai*: he was king of *France*, and died A. D. 48.

Page 97, note to line 16, owner*,

* The motto to the arms of this noble family demands explanation: *Furth Fortune, and fil thè fetters.* A chieftain of this houſe was ſent by his king to ſubdue *M'Donald* of the iſles; and at parting received from the monarch this good wiſh, *Go forth, be fortunate, and fill the fetters*; i. e. Bring home many captives.

Page 126. *Caſtle-Gordon* was founded by *George*, ſecond Earl of *Huntly*, and originally called the bog of *Gight*.

Page 130, line 9, *after* corn,

And the upper parts of the country produce great numbers of cattle.

Page 131, *after*

She look'd not like an inhabitant of the earth!

Boethius tells his ſtory admirably well, but entirely confines it to the predictions of the three fatal ſiſters, which *Shakeſpear* has ſo finely copied in the ivth ſcene of the firſt act. The poet, in conformity to the belief of the times, calls them witches; in fact they were the *Walkyriur**, the fates of the northern nations, *Gunna*, *Rota*, and *Skulda*, the handmaids of *Odin* the arctic *Mars*, and were

* *Vide* note p. 17.

ſtyled

ſtyled the *Chuſers of the ſlain*, it being their office in battle to mark thoſe devoted to death.

We the reins to ſlaughter give,
Ours to kill, and ours to ſpare;
Spite of danger he ſhall live.
(Weave the crimſon web of war)*.

Boethius, ſenſible of their office, calls them *Parcæ*; and *Shakeſpear* introduces them juſt going on their employ:

When ſhall we three meet again,
In thunder, lightening, or in rain?

When the Hurly Burly's done,
When the Battle's loſt or won.

But all the fine incantations that ſucceed, are borrowed from the fancifull *diableries* of old times, but ſublimed, and purged from all that is ridiculous, by the judicious and creative genius of the inimitable poet of whom *Dryden* thus juſtly ſpeaks:

But *Shakeſpear*'s magic could not copied be,
Within that circle none durſt walk but he.

We laugh at the magic of others, but *Shakeſpear*'s makes us tremble: the windy caps of king *Eric* ** and the vendible knots of wind † of the *finland* magicians

* *Gray.*

** His Majeſty was a great conjurer, who by turning his cap, cauſed the wind to blow as he liſted, according to *Olaus Magnus.*

† Solebant aliquando *Finni*, negotiatoribus in eorum littoribus contraria ventorum tempeſtate impeditis, ventum venalem exhibere, mercedeque oblata, tres nodos magicos non caſſioticos loro conſtrictos

magicians are infinitely ridiculous, but when our poet dreſſes up the ſame idea, how horrible! is the the Storm he creates.

Though you *untie* the winds, and let them fight
Againſt the churches; though the yeſty waves
Confound and ſwallow navigation up;
Though bladed corn be lodged and trees blown down;
Though caſtles topple on their warders head;
Though palaces and pyramids do ſlope
Their heads to their foundations; though the treaſure
Of nature's germins tumble all together,
Even till deſtruction ſickens, anſwer me
To what I aſk.

Page 132, barren for, *read* burnt for.

P. 133. note to *Gluve* *

* for *Glaive* an old word for a ſword.

Then furth he drew his truſty *Glaive*,
Quhyle thouſands all arround,
Drawn frae their ſheaths glanſt in the ſun
And loud the bougills ſound.

Hardyknute.

Ibid. line 30. *after* land

Before the recent introduction of the improved method of Agriculture.

ſtrictos eiſdem redders, eo ſervato moderamine ut ubi primum *diſſoluerint*, ventos haberent placidos; ubi alterum vehementiores; ut ubi tertium *laxaverint*, ita ſævos temp:ſtates ſe paſſuros, &c. *Olaus Magnus*, 97.

Page

Page 134. note to G. II. *

* An account of the government of the church of *Scotland* was communicated to me by the Rev. Mr. *Brodie*, the late worthy miniſter of *Calder*. Vide Appendix, No. I.

Page 135, line 14, *Tweed* *

* To the WORTHY.

But if in theſe Days ſuch Apoſtates appear,
(And ſuch I am told are found there and here)
O pardon, dear friends a well-meaning zeal,
Too unguardedly telling the ſcandal I feel.
It touches not you, let the galled jades winch;
Sound in morals and doctrine you never ſhould flinch. &c. &c. &c.

Page 137, line 3, *after* 'execrate him' to the perſon who informed him that he was approaching as a fugitive, foreſeeing his own ruin as the conſequence. His Lordſhip was at that time expecting the event of the battle, when a perſon came in and acquainted him that he ſaw the prince riding full ſpeed and alone.

The battle was fought contrary to the advice of ſome of the moſt ſenſible men in the army, who adviſed retiring into the faſtneſſes beyond the *Neſs*, the breaking down the bridge of *Inverneſs*, and defending themſelves amidſt the mountains. They politically urged that *England* was then engaged in bloody wars foreign and domeſtic, that it could at that time ill ſpare its troops, and that the government might from that conſideration be induced

induced to grant to the inſurgents their lives and fortunes on condition they laid down their arms, They were ſenſible that their cauſe was deſperate, and that their ally was faithleſs; yet knew that it would be long before they could be extirpated, ſo drew hopes from the ſad neceſſity of our affairs at that ſeaſon. But this rational plan was ſuperſeded by an overuling faction in the army, to whoſe guidance the unfortunate adventurer had reſigned himſelf.

Regard to impartiality obliges me to give the following account, very recently communicated to me by an eye-witneſs, relating to the ſtation of the chief on this important day:

The *Scotch* army was drawn up in a ſingle line; behind, at about 500 paces diſtance, was a *Corps de Reſerve*, with which was the adventurer, a place of ſeeming ſecurity. His uſual dreſs was that of the highlands, but this day he appeared in a brown coat, a looſe great coat over it, and an ordinary countryman's hat on his head. Remote as this place was from the trifling conflict, yet a ſervant of his was killed by an accidental ſhot.

It is well known how ſhort the battle was; but the moment he ſaw his right wing give way, he fled with the utmoſt precipitation, and without a ſingle attendant.

Page 151, note to *Dunbeth**,

* This caſtle was taken and garriſon'd by the Marquiſs of *Montroſe*, in 1650, immediately preceding his final defeat.

Page

Page 153, note to *vadis* †,

† Quoted by Mr. *Wallace*, from the *Iter Balthicum* of *Conradus Celtes*.

Addition to note ‡, relating to the long preſervation of human bodies, without the aſſiſtance of art. In vol. XLVII, of the piloſophical tranſactions at large, is an account of a body found entire and imputrid at *Staverton*, in *Devonſhire*, 80 years after interment.

Page 156, Roſs-head, *read* Noſs-head.

Page 160, line 6, *after* from,

And this ſpecies of rural ſacrifice was originally ſtyled *Clou-an Beltein*, or the ſplit branch of the fire of the rock. Vide Mr. *Mc'Pherſon's Introduction*, &c. p. 156.

Page 165, line 4, *add* this note*,

* This cuſtom was common to the northern parts of *Europe*, with ſome ſlight variation, as appears from OLAUS MAGNUS, who, p. 146, deſcribes it thus: *Bacculus tripalmaris, agilioris juvenis curſu precipiti, ad illum vel illum pagum ſeu villam hujuſmodi edicto deferendus committitur, vel* 3, 4, *vel* 8 *die unus. duo. vel tres, aut viritim omnes vel ſinguli ab anno triluſtri, cum armis et expenſis* 10 *vel* 20 *dierum ſub pœna combuſtionis domorum (quo uſto bacculo) vel ſuſpenſionis* Patroni, *aut omnium (quæ funi allegato ſignatur) in tali ripa, vel campo aut valle comparere tenentur ſubito, cauſam vocationis, atque*

atque ordinem executionis Præfecti *provincialis, quid fieri debeat audituri.*

Ibid. line 22,

I have alſo obſerved, during divine ſervice, that the women keep drawing their *tanac* or plaid forward in proportion as their devotion increaſes, inſomuch as to conceal at laſt their whole face, as if it were to exclude every external object that might interrupt their devotion.

Page 175, line 4, *after* year,

And was a melancholy inſtance of a fine underſtanding, and well-intending heart, being overpowered and perverted by the unhappy prejudices of education.

Page 176, line 16, black meal, *read* black mail.

Page 178, line 2, by order of *Cromwel, read,* by order of General *Monk.*

Page 201, line 7, Weſt-ſide, *read,* South-ſide.

Page 203, Preſbitery, *read,* Preſbytery.

Page 214, The order of council for the removal of venereal patients out of *Edinburgh,* into *Inch-Keith:*

22. Sept. 1497.

It is our Soverane Lords Will and the Command of the Lordis of his Counſale ſend to the Proveſt and Baillies within this burt that this Proclamation followand

followand be put till execution for the eſchewing of the greit appearand danger of the Infection of his Leiges fra this contagious ſickneſs call it the *Grandgor* and the greit uther Skayth that may occur to his Leiges and Inhabitants within this burt that is to ſay we charge ſtraitley and commands be the Authority above writtin that all manner of Perſonis being within the freedom of this burt quilks are infectit or hes been infectit uncurit with this ſaid contagious plage callit the *Grandgor*, devoyd, red and paſs furt of this Town and compeir apon the ſandis of *Leith* at ten hours before none and there ſall thai have and fynd Bolis reddie in the havin ordanit to them be the Officeris of this burt reddely furniſt with Victuals to have them to the *Inche* and thair to remane quhil God proviyd for thair Health: And that all uther perſonis the Quilks taks upon thame to hale the ſaid contagious infirmitie and taks the cure thairof that they devoyd and paſs with thame ſua that name of thair perſonis quhilks taks ſic cure upon them uſe the ſamyn cure within this burt in pns nor peirt any manner of way. And wha ſa beis foundin infectit and not paſs and to the *Inche* as ſaid is be *Monondaÿ* at the ſone ganging to, and in lykways the ſaid perſonis that takis the ſd cure of ſanitie upon thame gif they will uſe the ſamyn thai and ilk ane of them ſalle be brynt on the cheik with the marking Irne that thai may be kennit in tym to cum and thairafter gif any of them remains that they ſall be baniſt but favors.

Page

Page 216, line 26, *after* unpleaſant,

But inceſſant rains throughout my journey from *Edinburgh*, rendered this part of my tour both unpleaſant and unedifying.

Page 220, Mr. *Giller*, *read*, Mr. *Gillow*.

Page 220, line 11, a new paragraph *after* between,

Eleven miles farther is the village of *Garſtang*, ſeated on a fertile plain, bounded on the Eaſt by the Fells, on the Weſt by *Pelling* moſs, which formerly made an eruption like that of *Solway*. The adjacent country is famous for producing the fineſt cattle in all the county: a gentleman in that neighbourhood has refuſed 30 guineas for a three-year-old heifer: calves of a month old have been ſold for ten, and bulls from 70 to 100 guineas, which have afterwards been hired out for the ſeaſon for 30: ſo notwithſtanding his misfortune, well might honeſt *Barnaby* * celebrate the cattle of this place,

Veni *Garſtang* ubi nata
Sunt armenta fronte lata.
Veni *Garſtang*, ubi malè
Intrans forum beſtiale,
Forte vacillando vico
Huc et illuc cum amicò,
In Juvencæ dorſum rui,
Cujus cornu læſus fui.

A little to the eaſt is a ruined tower, the re-

* Better known by the name of Drunken *Barnaby*, who lived in the beginning of the laſt century; and publiſhed his four Itineraries into the north in *latin* rhyme.

mains

mains of *Grenehaugh* caſtle, built, as *Cambden* ſays, by Sir *Thomas Stanley*, firſt earl of *Derby*, to protect himſelf from the outlawed nobility, whoſe eſtates had been granted him by *Henry* VII.

Page 221, line 17, note to abſolute *,

* The writer muſt mean in *Scotland*, for in *England* the two firſt monarchs of the name ſeem only to have attempted to ſupport the plenitude of power exerted by, and delivered down to them by their immediate predeceſſors, which the ſervile ſpirit of the preceding times endured.

Note to *Walkyriur* *, p. 8, of theſe pages,

* From *Walur*, ſlaughter in battle, and *Kyria*, to obtain by choice, for their office, beſides ſelecting out thoſe who were to die in battle, was to conduct them to *Valhalla*, the paradiſe of the brave, the hall of *Odin*. Their numbers are different, ſome make them three, others twelve, others fourteen: are deſcribed as being very beautifull, covered with the feathers of ſwans, and armed with ſpear and helmet. *Vide* Bartholinus *de cauſ. contempt. mortis.* 553, 554, notæ. vet. *Stephanii in Sax. Gramm.* 88, and *Torfæus*, 36.

Page 164, line 17, name of, *add* Εγχειριδιον, *pugio*, or little dagger.

Page 234, Indicatories, *read*, Judicatories.

Page 287, note to QUERIES,

Theſe queries were originally compoſed and

printed by order of the Society of *Antiquarians*, and diſperſed thro' ſeveral parts of *England*. As the ſpirit of enquiry ſeems at preſent reviving, I took the liberty of reprinting them, in hopes of their meeting with better ſucceſs than they did formerly; and that gentlemen may be induced, from them, either to form *local* hiſtories, or to tranſmit to ſo reſpectable a ſociety ſuch matters relating to the hiſtory of their country as will merit it's attention.

Thomas Pennant.

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